The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3060.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Total Discomfiture of the Rebels in Western Virginia.

Details of the Battle at Rich Mountain.

Official Account of Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Loss 159 Killed and Wounded, and 100 Prisoners.

Beverly Occupied by the National Forces.

Precipitate Retreat of Garnett with Ten Thousand Rebels.

Measures Taken to Cut Off his Communications.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL ALLEN.

The Recent Skirmish between the Rebels and Hawkins' Zouaves.

TWO INSURGENT COLONELS KILLED.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

Gen. McClellan reports that perhaps 20 of his men were killed and 40 wounded, and not 50 killed, in the late engagement, as erroneously stated.

The Government is still engaged in making such arrangements as will render the condition of the troops more comfortable, and providing for every possible comfort for the sick.

The improvement in the military drill and discipline of the volunteers is such as to elicit the highest encomiums from army veterans.

W. D. Shepherd, of Washington, has been awarded the contract for furnishing stationery to the Interior Department.

It appears from calculations at the Post-office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the seceded States amounted to only $900,000, while the expenses of the transportation of the mails exceeded this sum by $3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in these States.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Saturday, July 13.

A deserter from the Confederate army was brought to head-quarters last night. He was a resident of Madison, Indiana, (named W. H. Wilson,) until last Spring, when he went to Louisiana on the Mississippi boat trade. Finding himself powerless in the hands of the Secessionists, he entered the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, which was about leaving for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get among his friends by desertion. An opportunity he found yesterday, when on picket duty, near Bank's Station. He gives very intelligent information regarding the position of the enemy. There were 2,000 troops at Fairfax Station yesterday morning, including a Louisiana regiment. He is not informed of the number of troops at Fairfax Court-house.

An arrival from down the river brings information that a regiment of rebel troops are encamped in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

Alexandria, Va., Saturday, July 13—P. M.

Two prisoners were brought into the Connecticut camp, to-day. One was named John Taylor, and is supposed to belong to Alexandria. Both were in the cavalry service. They were arrested two miles this side of Fairfax. They refused to give any information, and were sent to Arlington.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A communication was received from the Postmaster-General in relation to having suspended the mails in the seceded States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Senators elect in Virginia, namely, W. B. Wiley, in place of Mr. Mason, and J. S. Carlisle, in place of Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Johnson said that he looked upon it as a favorable omen for the return of the Old Dominion to this body.

Mr. Bayard protested against the admission of these gentlemen as Senators in the place of Senators whose time had not expired. He thought a very grave question was involved. He moved to refer the credentials to the Committee on Judiciary before administering the oath.

Mr. Saulsbury said the credentials stated on the 9th day of July that these gentlemen were elected Senators in place of Messrs. Mason and Hunter, but yesterday the Senate treated the said gentlemen as Senators, and when these new gentlemen were elected, in the judgment of the Senate, there was no vacancy, for the Senate treated Messrs. Mason and Hunter as such, and expelled them. For that reson he thought they had better be referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said he hoped the motion would not prevail. The Credentials were *prima facia* evidence that these gentlemen were Senators elect, according to the Constitution and laws of Virginia. There could be no objection to their being qualified, then; any contest could be settled afterwards.

Mr. Saulsbury said if Messrs. Mason and Hunter had appeared yesterday and claimed seats he would have voted to expel them, because they had taken up arms against the United States; but, if yesterday the Senate had a right to expel Messrs. Mason and Hunter, we had no right now to recognize an election before that time. This was the only objection he had. He wanted the Senate to act according to the Constitution, and preserve its constitutional records.

Mr. Trumbull referred to the case of new States which had elected Senators before they were really in the Union.

Mr. Howe—The credentials here are fair on their face, but going outside of the credentials we know that the old Governor is in arms against the country, and is not recognized as a Governor, but as a traitor. A portion of the people of Virginia are loyal to the Union, and the loyal men have a Legislature, and ask a Representative, and they are entitled to it, and the enemies of the country are not entitled.

Mr. Bayard replied, contending that that was against the proper form of law, and recognizing insurrection in the State.

Mr. Hale said he wanted to notice one thing said by the Senator from Delaware—that this would be recognizing insurrection. I deny that it is in any way recognizing insurrection. It is recognizing the true and loyal men of the State of Virginia. One portion of the State of Virginia is in insurrection and revolt, but one portion remains true and loyal, and they come here and ask that they may be represented. To be sure there was no precedent for this thing, because the world never before saw such a state of things. This is no time for forms or ceremony. It was a question of life or death with this Government, and it must be met, and these very men for whom so much sympathy is expressed to-day, sat here last Winter aiding the men who plotted and who said that this Government had received a staggering blow, and we dare not resent it. That was the kind of insult that was heaped on the Government. This is the day and the hour for the decision of all these experiments in Government. It is the combination of the grand contest that has been going on through all time between despotism and constitutional Government and liberty. That is the issue, and we are fighting the battle of all past ages and coming generations. They have all culminated in the experiment we are making to-day. Sir, this war has been forced upon this country—forced upon it until the last question left to it was, to submit ignominiously, or with all the energy it could command send its controling voice out to the millions who are subject to its control; who believe they had a Government which could defend them, and around which they could rally; and they did rally as never people rallied before. And I tell you, Sir, if you hesitate to meet the issue, and to meet it in all its aspects, and all its contingencies, here on this floor, on the field of battle, and everywhere, you are unworthy of the day and hour in which God Almighty has permitted you to enact the part he has assigned you in the great chapter of human destiny. I am glad, Sir, that I was born about the time I was, so that my lines have fallen here to-day. I am glad that my destiny is linked with the great contest that has been coming, coming, with every successive generation and every successive experiment that the world has made in all the past. I feel to-day that all the blood that has been shed in the battle-field for freedom, is at issue in the contest we are now carrying on. I feel that the blood of every patriot who has poured out his life on the scaffold, the worth of it and the effect of it is all in this issue, if we are faithful to the hour, faithful to the crisis, and faithful to our duty—that God will pour out on this nation all the blessings which have been invoked by the prayers of the pious in all times past. It is no holiday contest in which we are engaged. It is no time to hunt up justice of the Peace records, to find precedents of form. We must accept the contest as it comes, destitute of any precedent in the past, but I trust in God to shed infinite light on the future. At such a time, at such a day, and in such a contest, the only question I ask of any man is, Is your heart right? If it is, give me your hand, join us in this great struggle. And if there are loyal men in Virginia, who are determined to stand by the cause of civil liberty in this hour of peril, let them rally; let them form a Constitutional Government as they best may, and let this National Government pour its men and money to sustain them in that contest. While I am up, Sir, I want to say another thing. The people of this country are exceedingly impatient at the way this thing is carried on, and know but what that impatience will be turned to indignation, if they see, when the loyal State of Virginia claims her place here, the Senate hesitate and deliberate whether they will admit, lest it might conflict with some of the former rights of the men whom we expelled yesterday or the day before. I trust, Sir, we shall use the emphatic language of the late Senator from Missouri, (Benton,) whom you always used to listen to with so much pleasure. When some one asked him to retrace some position he had taken, "Sir," said he, "I take no backward step." I want that to be the motto of this Administration, and this Republican Party. And if we cannot put down this rebellion, let them put us down. The day of compromise has gone by. We have lived on compromise; it was our daily food. There was no evil for which a compromise was not proposed, and the nature of it was just this: The party now in rebellion against the Government took everything they could take, and gave nothing back, and then called it a compromise. That day is gone, and I have no compromise to offer except the Constitution of the United States; that is good enough for me and has ever been. Mr. Hale then referred to the case of Senator Harlem, of Iowa, who, when he came here, was sworn in, and about twelve months afterward, the Senate sent him home, and his people sent him back. He also referred to the case of the Indiana Senators, who had not, as a large portion of the Senate thought, not even a *prima facie* claim to a seat; yet they were admitted. He hoped the same justice would be done to Virginia.

Mr. Powell wished to enter his protest against the admission of these men. It looked like overthrowing the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull referred to the case in 1790, when a Governor of Virginia appointed Mr. Walker in the place of Mr. Jno. Mason, who refused to act. These expelled Senators refused to act before these other men were elected. He also referred to a case in Maryland.

Mr. Latham said he had supposed, at first, that the western portion of Virginia had seceded. In that case he was prepared to oppose it. He would not recognize in any way this most damnable doctrine of secession that the Government was ever infected with. But this was not the case. Here was the great seat of Virginia, and the Legislature was regularly elected, and the Senate was bound to admit these gentlemen as Senators from Virginia.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, asked if the vacancy did not really exist at the time the Senate expelled the Senators.

Mr. Saulsbury said, in his judgment the Senate might have treated it as a vacancy, but they had treated the Senators as expelled Senators. He wished it distinctly understood he had no sympathy with the expelled Senators, for he believed, with the Senator from California, that the doctrine of secession was a most damnable one, and leading to most dangerous results.

Mr. Johnson (of Tennessee) contended that it was the duty of the National Government to come and help the loyal men of Virginia, and sustain them in the great struggle against rebellion which he believed would result in the overthrow of treachery and treason. He hoped these men would be qualified and take their seats here among Senators, and help battle for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Collamer contended that the effect of the resolution of the Senate simply was that the Senators expelled were guilty of treason. Virginia sends two Senators here and asks they be admitted, and the Clerks of the Senate have no right to refuse them. In 1791 Mr. Pinckney resigned and the Governor called an election and Mr. Mercer was elected, and the House decided that a State had a right to decide on the vacancy. He contended this was a perfectly clear case, and that it was right and proper to admit these gentlemen.

The discussion was carried on by Messrs. Saulsbury and Bayard at some length.

Mr. Ten Eyck said that he was glad that the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) had asked for the ayes and noes. The Senator put himself forward as the champion of the Constitution, and arraigned the President for violation of the Constitution. But the Senator admitted that the President had done one constitutional act when he called for seventy-five thousand men. But why did not Kentucky answer to the call of the President. He (Ten Eyck) did not think neutrality was true to the Constitution. It was with the country as with God. He who is not for us is against us.

Mr. Powell said that Kentucky believed that the troops called out by the President were intended to subjugate the South, and, therefore, refused to comply with his demand. Kentucky desires peace and compromise. She does not wish to imbue her hands in the blood of her brothers. She has been and always will be ready, to fight against a foreign enemy. Her attitude should be admired by all true Christian men. She wished to be a peace maker.

Mr. Ten Eyck said he could only repeat the words of the gallant Rousseau, in reply to the Senator, who said, "Neutrality is treason." The troops here are not for subjugating the South, but for suppressing insurrection and preserving the Union.

Mr. Doolittle said he wanted a vote. The country wanted deeds not words.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 5, Nays 35.

Yeas—Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

The new Virginia Senators were then sworn in, suppressed applause breaking forth as they took the oath.

The Loan Bill was taken up, and several amendments from the Committee on Finance adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend so as to make $150,000,000, instead of $250,000,000, on the ground that $150,000,000 was sufficient till the next session of Congress. Lost. Yeas, 4; Nays, 36; Messrs. Johnson, of Missouri, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury voting in the negative.

The bill was then laid over temporarily.

The bill to increase the present military establishment was then taken up.

Mr. King offered an amendment that within six months after the insurrection be suppressed the Army be restored to what was proposed by the act of May, 1861. Agreed to.

Also, that the President cause officers and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the Army in accordance. The previous amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Nesmith offered an amendment that no person be commissioned a Major or Brigadier-General in the Regular Army unless having served ten years, and no person a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, unless he has served two years. Disagreed to.

Also, that if citizens are to be appointed officers in the Army, they shall first pass a Board of Examiners.

Mr. Wilson objected to the amendment, as it would in effect prevent the appointment of worthy officers, and men of intellect and culture.

Mr. Latham thought that some limitation ought to be placed on appointing officers. It was a great evil now to have citizens appointed over old officers in the Army, when they had no military qualifications.

Mr. Wilson said that many officers in the Army ought to be placed in different positions. In fact, the Army was paralyzed as you go toward the head, until you reach the head. Many men who served on the frontiers, and are serving the country among the mountains, have not had justice done them—while many men who hang around Washington, get good positions.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Nesmith moved to amend so that the enlistments made in 1861 and 1862 be five years, instead of three years. He said that we have got to have a larger standing army, and ventured to predict that no man would see the Army reduced. Disagreed to.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend, that officers of the Army transferred into new regiments, relative to rank, shall be preserved. Lost.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

The Speaker laid before the House, this afternoon, a communication from the Postmaster-General, made in compliance with the law which requires him to state the reasons for discontinuing the mails in the so-called seceded States. He says the events for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary. It seemed more necessary for him to explain why the transportation of the mails was continued therein so long. It was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in those States and disabusing the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence, he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the conspiracy, the postal service affording the best means to this end. He had no doubt the people of the South would vindicate his course at the first opportunity. They shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, offered a preamble, that *whereas*, John B. Clark was elected a Member of Congress on the first Monday in August, and *whereas*, since that time the said J. B. Clark held a commission in the State Guard in Missouri, under the rebel Governor of that State, and took part in the engagement at Booneville, therefore,

Resolved, That said John B. Clark has forfeited his right as a Representative of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a Member of this House.

Mr. Blair said that Mr. Clark took up arms against the Government of the United States, and this was sufficient for his expulsion. The Third District of that State was loyal, and is, therefore, entitled to a loyal Representative. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, wanted him to withdraw the motion in order that he might submit one which was legitimate and proper, namely, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Elections. The gentleman's love of fairness will induce him to comply with this request.

Mr. Blair refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Reid, of Missouri, said that he had no knowledge of Mr. Clark being in arms against the Government. He had never heard of it, except from rumor. Perhaps, however, Mr. Blair had information that he (Reed) did not possess. He would be glad if the subject could be referred to a proper committee.

Mr. Blair repeated that the Third Congressional District should be represented by a loyal man. He had made the statement on his own responsibility and with a full knowledge of the fact. It was as notorious that Mr. Clark was in arms against the Government at Booneville, as that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price were there.

Mr. Burnett again interposed, and amid, calls to order from the Republican side, said something about this being a star chamber.

The Speaker reminded him that he was out of order.

Mr. Burnett excused himself by saying that the proposed course was so extraordinary that he did not know in what proper terms to condemn it.

The main question was ordered to be put. When Mr. Cox's, of Ohio, name was called he said, "if he were satisfied that Gen. Clark was in arms against the Government, he would vote to expel. Until a proper inquiry could be had, he voted no.

The resolution was then adopted by 94 against 45.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbit, Bailey of Massachusetts, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederic A. Conkling, Conway, Covode, Crittenden, Curtis, Cutter, Davis, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunlap, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchout, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Harding, Harrison, Hutchins, Jackson, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Mitchell, Morrill, Morrill of Maine, Morrell of Vermont, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellnberger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Maryland, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandervere, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, Whitley, White of Indiana, Windsom, Worcester.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Baily of Pennsylvania, Browne, Burnett, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Craven, Dawes, Delano, English, Fouke, Goosh, Haight, Holman, Johnson, Law, Layear, Leary, Logan, Moorhead, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Perry, Reid, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Vorhees, Ward, White of Ohio, Wood, Woodruff, Wright.

A message was received from the President. He had approved of the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into service up to the 30th of June last.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from Charles S. Foster, claiming his election as a Representative from the First District of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the several reports made by Gen. Harney, lately connected with the forces in Missouri.

It was amended, on motion of Mr. Washburne, by adding the words "if consistent with the public interests."

Mr. Ward, of New-York, introduced a bill for the establishment of an armory at Timber Basin, near New-York. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Ward asked, but did not receive, consent to introduce a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, asked, but failed to obtain, consent to introduce a resolution, declaring "that the recognition of the Confederate States by any foreign Power would be considered an act of hostility to the United States, and would justify the suspension of diplomatic relations with such a Power."

On motion of Mr. Eliott, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate at the next session all information relative to the so-called Asiatic Coolie-trade.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions referred to in the President's Message, including the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States, at the beginning of the next Session of Congress, or at this Session, if compatible with the public service, communicate to this House all the correspondence with the English, French, Spanish, and other Governments, with reference to the rights of blockade, privateering, and the recognition of the so-called Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. F. A. Conkling, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to report to this House in what manner and to what extent the expenditures of the Government of the United States may be reduced, and what officers may be dispensed with.

Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, asked, but failed to obtain, permission to introduce a resolution declaring "that the Union must be preserved, and the sole object of the war is to restore the authority of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of loyal men."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to promote the efficiency of the Army by retiring disabled or infirm officers.

The bill provides that a Board be selected from the Medical Staff, to be appointed from time to time, to determine the facts and occasion of each disability, &c.

It was stated in the course of incidental debate, that the bill had met the approbation of military men.

The Committee rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. Curtis, (of Iowa) called up the bill for the relief of the soldiers who lost private property in going from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the amount being eleven hundred and twenty dollars. The bill was passed, and at 2 P. M. the House adjoruned.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

Beverly, Randolph Co., Va., Saturday, July 13.

Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments, the Eighth, Tenth and the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, to proceed along the line of the hills, southeast of the enemy's intrenched camp, to the Beverly Road where it crosses Rich Mountain, two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road and attack the east side of the works,—Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side as soon as firing should announce the commencement of the attack. The capture of a courier, who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of the movement. When Col. Rosencranz reached the Beverly Road at 2 o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted at the opposite side of the road, about 800 strong, with two cannon, and holding a strong position, partially fortified. An engagement instantly took place, and continued for three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with the loss of 300 men, including officers, and both cannon.

About seventy-five of the rebels were killed, seventy-five of them wounded, are in our hands, and one hundred and fifty others as prisoners.

The road was between two hills. Our troops, descending a steep declivity, were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured musketry shot and shell upon them.

Rosencranz's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night. Gen. McClellan was in position with his whole force during the whole afternoon, ready to make the assault, but heard nothing from the other column, except the distant firing. Early in the morning he was proceeding to plant cannon upon an eminence, commanding a portion of the rebel camp, and prepared to attack the whole nest in front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving behind a few of their sick men, all their tents, cannon, camp equipage and transportation. A rapid march was then made by Gen. McClellan to Beverly, passing Rosecranz's command on the road, with instructions to follow quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained, late in the day, that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving towards Romney. Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The foregoing is approved by Major-Gen. McClellan.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Army Head-quarters, fram Gen. McClellan:

Beverly, Saturday, July 13.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.—The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his caps. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. Gen. Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland, to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburgh. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburgh, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops, strongly intrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been 10,000 men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and, I think, Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, etc.

I trust that General Cox has by this time driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Department of Ohio.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Albany, Saturday, July 13.

Gov. Morgan has just ordered Col. Berdan's Sharp-shooters from this State, when enrolled, to be equipped without delay, having received a dispatch from the President and Secretary of War that they would be pleased to have him do so. The Committee appointed here by Col. Berdan consists of Stephen Martin, John Wilson and John C. Clark, and they are to test the skill of the applicants from Albany, Troy and Hudson. The Committee met yesterday at the Red House.

Everything was admirably arranged, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The test was ten consecutive shots, distance 200 yards, aggregate measurement from the central ball-hole not to exceed 50 inches or an average of 5 inches. But six out of several dozen were able to come up to the requirement, viz.: John F. Sickles, Chas. F. Biete, Chas. E. Scott, Wm. Warren, Albert H. Southwick and John Van Arnott. Others will be tested in a day or two. Albany is determined to be fully represented in this greatest of all regiments.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.

Washington, Saturday, July 13.

Capt. Smith, from Springfield on Thursday morning, gives further particulars of the battle at Carthage.

Ben. McCullough was in the fight with his Arkansas troops. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price were present, but took no active part. Gen. Rain's son was killed. The rebel list of dead will be between six and seven hundred.

A detachment of 100 of Siegel's troops left at Neosho had been captured. The State officers wanted them shot, to which McCullough would not agree.

There had been no second battle. Preparations were being made for a movement.

THE BATTLE NEAR CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

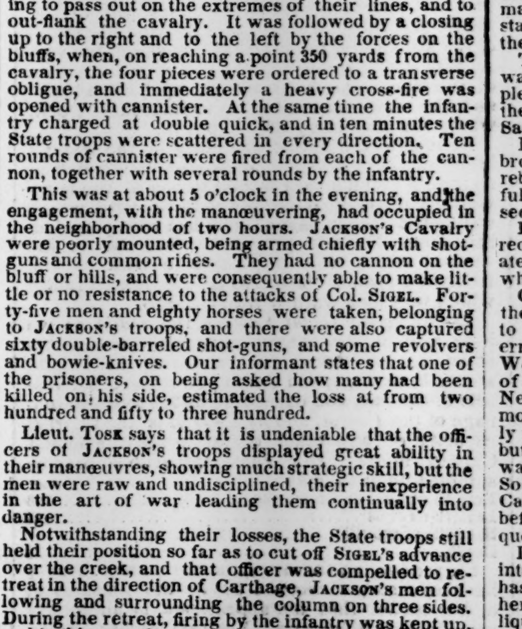
FULL DETAILS OF COL. SIGEL'S BRILLIANT DEFENCE—HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

Lieut. M. Tosk, of the artillery attached to the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, who acted as Col. Sigel's Adjutant in the engagement near Carthage, arrived in the city last night on the Pacific train. He comes as the bearer of dispatches to the Commander at the Arsenal, having traveled day and night from the seat of war. The account given by Lieut. Tosk of the battle between the National forces and the Missouri troops is interesting. From his statement, it appears that on Friday morning last, at 5 o'clock, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Sigel, encountered about two miles distant from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were attacked, and three taken prisoners. With all dispatch, Col. Sigel prepared to go forward, expecting to meet the State troops some distance west of Carthage. About 9½ o'clock, the meeting took place in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. Lieut. Tosk estimates the numbers of the opposing army at five thousand, chiefly cavalry, but supplied with a battery of five cannon—four six-pounders and one twelve-pounder—while Col. Sigel's command consisted of his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backof. Col. Sigel's Regiment had six hundred men and Col. Salomon's five hundred. The State troops were commanded by Generals Parsons and Rains. Maj. Backof, under the direction of Col. Siegel, opened the fire, which continued briskly for nearly two hours. In less than an hour the twelve-pounder of the State troops was dismounted, and soon afterwards the whole battery was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State troops, whom for convenience we shall call Jackson's men, twice broke their ranks, but were rallied and held their position very well, considering the destructive discharges against them, until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this juncture about 1,500 of the cavalry started back with the intention of cutting off Sigel's transportation train, seeing which movement a retreat was ordered, and word sent immediately for the wagons to advance as rapidly as possible. By keeping up the fire with the infantry, and bringing the artillery in range whenever practicable, Col. Sigel managed to retard the progress of Jackson's cavalry, and eventually to fall back almost unobstructed to the baggage train, which was some 3½ miles from the scene of the first engagement.

By a skillful movement the wagons were placed in the centre of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. Jackson's troops then retreated and endeavored to surround the entire column by taking a position upon some high bluffs or hills overlooking a creek. There was but one road leading across this stream, and to progress at all without further retreating in the direction of Carthage, it was necessary to cross the elevation where the cavalry were mainly posted. The following sketch will show the situation at this point:



Maj. Backof ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left and two to the right, and at the same time a similar movement was made from Col. Sigel's battalions. This was a manœuvre to induce Jackson's men to believe that Sigel was seeking to pass out on the extremes of their lines, and to out-flank the cavalry. It was followed by a closing up to the right and to the left by the forces on the bluffs, when, on reaching a point 350 yards from the cavalry, the four pieces were ordered to a transverse oblique, and immediately a heavy cross-fire was opened with cannister. At the same time the infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were scattered in every direction. Ten rounds of cannister were fired from each of the cannon, together with several rounds by the infantry.

This was at about 5 o'clock in the evening, and the engagement, with the manœuvering, had occupied in the neighborhood of two hours. Jackson's Cavalry were poorly mounted, being armed chiefly with shotguns and common rifles. They had no cannon on the bluff or hills, and were consequently able to make little or no resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken, belonging to Jackson's troops, and there were also captured sixty double-barreled shot-guns, and some revolvers and bowie-knives. Our informant states that one of the prisoners, on being asked how many had been killed on his side, estimated the loss at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred.

Lieut. Tosk says that it is undeniable that the officers of Jackson's troops displayed great ability in their manœuvres, showing much strategic skill, but the men were raw and undisciplined, their inexperience in the art of war leading them continually into danger.

Notwithstanding their losses, the State troops still held their position so far as to cut off Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, Jackson's men following and surrounding the column on three sides. During the retreat, firing by the infantry was kept up, and in this way the cavalry was kept at some distance. Sigel's command got back to Carthage at 6½ o'clock, and at once undertook to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement was strongly and desperately resisted, Jackson's men feeling that once in the timber they could do nothing, being on horseback. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of the infantry into action. After some hard fighting, Col. Sigel got his men into the woods, and so covered his retreat as to force the State troops to relinquish the further prosecution of the fight for the night. The latter returned to Carthage with the evident purpose of renewing the battle in the morning. Lieut. Tosk, without any positive information on the subject, thinks that in this last engagement near Carthage, Jackson's men must have suffered a loss of not less than two hundred killed. He says that during the whole day the loss on the National side was but eight killed and forty-five wounded, though we understand that the dispatches of Col. Sigel to Col. Harding, at the Arsenal, place the number of killed at twenty-four. The report that Lieut.-Col. Wolff was killed is erroneous, the only officer even wounded being Captain Stoudman, of Sigel's regiment.

Col. Sigel, notwithstanding the great fatigue of the day—his men being in action nearly twelve hours, and suffering severely from the heat and from lack of water—ordered his men to press on in retreat from Carthage. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of Jasper County, (Carthage being the country seat,) a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. There they went into camp at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. In the afternoon of the next day the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, in Lawrence County, sixteen or eighteen miles east of Sarcoxie, where Sigel took a stand, and where his head-quarters were located when Lieut. Tosk left, which was at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 7th.

We should have stated above that our informant says that the cannon of the State troops was only provided with round balls and worked by very poor artillerists.

Lieut. Tosk met Gen. Sweeny with his force five miles from Mount Vernon, and Col. Brown 16 miles from there, so that the army under Col. Sigel had been largely augmented, and we may soon hear more exciting news from the Southwest.

The following letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Springfield, July 6, gives the following details of subsequent movements:

Since Brig.-Gen. Sweeney and his command arrived here, every one has been on the tip-toe of excitement, expecting something to be done, and that right speedily. Immediately after his arrival, the General dispatched messengers to Cols. Sigel and Salomon, who were encamped at Neosho, to move on their columns to Carthage, which was promptly executed. Scouts had been sent to all parts of the South and West, to ascertain the precise movements and position of the enemy's force, and the information obtained determined this movement of our forces. Last night, about 12 o'clock, a messenger was dispatched from Col. Sigel to Gen. Sweeney, stating that Jackson, Price and Rains had united their forces to the strength of 4,000 men, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage, on the Carthage and Lamar road. Cols. Sigel and Salomon pushed forward their columns, and attacked the rebel force in accordance with the general orders, about 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and continued the fighting during the day. Messengers have been continually arriving and departing the whole day, and reliable information is obtained that the rebels are retreating southeastward, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville, and forcing their way from that point to Arkansas. This afternoon Gen. Sweeny commands in person a flying column moving southwestwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus crushing them completely between our columns, and routing secessionism for ever in this State. While I am writing, a scout enters with reliable news, that Jackson and his forces are retreating slowly south-eastwardly, with their baggage and plunder, under cover of their cannon, and Cols. Sigel and Salomon are attacking his rear, thus administering a *stern* lesson to the *laxity* of secession discipline under Price, Fox, Rains & Co. Reliable information reached head-quarters that large bodies of mounted men are congregated together at West Plains and Forsythe, with the intention of uniting their forces, and pushing onward to join the column of Fox, Price & Co. To check this movement, the General dispatched a company of 250 mounted men towards the southeast, through Douglas County, to prevent their union and push back their forces, under Gen. McBride and Gen. Price, until he shall be able to crush them in detail, after first bagging Fox, Price & Co.

After having effected these purposes, the General will fall back again upon Springfield, and hold this, the most important point in the Southwest. As far as my knowledge of military matters are concerned, I consider this the most important place *now* to hold in the State, as forces may be pushed out in every direction from here, and occupying, as it does, the very hub of military importance on the southwest part of the State. Gen. Price, with a mounted force, has been threatening this point for the last week, and has even said he would *dine* in Springfield on the 4th of July; but *he did not dine here*—reason, fear of being overstuffed with blue beans. A company of Home Gurads arrived here last evening, bringing as prisoner the celebrated Col. Coffee, who has been riding secessionism rampantly for the past few months; but I expect his coffee will soon be settled, perhaps forever. I visited the distinguished Secessionist in his lonely cell this morning, he having made a requisition on my medical stores for *good brandy*, which I refused him, thinking his accustomed *Bourbon* better fitted for a secession stomach than the best old pale Otard furnished me by the Medical Director as hospital supplies.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TWO OF THE REBEL OFFICERS KILLED.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 12, *via*
Baltimore, Saturday, July 13.

The United States steam-frigate towed up last night proved to be the *St. Lawrence.*

The Confederates confess to the loss of two officers killed in the encounter between 30 of Hawkins' Zouaves and 150 of their troops, a few days ago, near Newport's News. One of them was Col. De Russay, brother of Col. De Russay of the Engineers Corps at Old Point.

One of Normansby's evaporators is being put in operation at the Fortress, which will produce from sea 1,000 gallons of fresh water per day. This is the most effective measure yet employed by Quartermaster Tallmage to supply this post with water.

The examination of Col. Allen for disregarding Gen. Butler's safe-guard began yesterday. Lieut. Lodie is Judge Advocate. Col. Allen denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony. If the Colonel is really guilty of permitting the depredations charged against him, it is to be hoped that he will be punished to the fullest extent.

An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewell's Point, probably burning timber and brushwood.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. MAGRUDER.

From the Baltimore Clipper, of yesterday.

By the arrival of the steamer *Louisiana*, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, we have gathered the following facts and rumors concerning events at Fortress Monroe and vicinity:

"From an officer of the National Army, who came passenger on the boat, we were informed that it was reported and generally believed at the Fortress, that Col. Magruder, of the Confederate forces, had been killed a few days since during a short engagement with the National forces at Newport's News. The rumor was more fully strengthened yesterday by a negro making his way to Newpoint in a small boat, and stating that such was the case, and that the body of the rebel chieftain had been taken to Norfolk.

Throughout Thursday the woods on Sewall's Point was burning briskly, a dense volume of smoke completely enveloping the Point. It is now thought that the woods were set on fire by shells thrown from the Sawyer gun placed on the Rip Raps.

During Thursday the most powerful glasses were brought to bear upon the Point to ascertain if the rebels still held possession of the place. After a careful survey of the place not a solitary rebel could be seen.

From scouts sent out Thursday, intelligence was received at head-quarters that the rebels had evacuated Great Bethel, and had retired to Yorktown, where they intend to make a stand.

Col. Butler, brother to the commanding officer of the fortress, arrived by the boat, and proceeded direct to Washington, as bearer of dispatches to the Government. Capt. Kilpatrick, who left this city on Wednesday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, in charge of 100 Zouaves, returned yesterday, and will visit New-York for the purpose of raising a battalion of mounted men. The Captain is still suffering intensely from the wound which he received at Great Bethel, but, notwithstanding, he bears up under the fate of war, and is nobly battling in the cause of his country. So great is the regard entertained for the gallant Captain in New-York, that two weeks will not elapse before he has under charge the men whom he is in quest of.

In consequence of many of the soldiers becoming intoxicated and abusing their officers, Gen. Butler has notified all dispensers of intoxicating drinks that hereafter they are prohibited from selling or giving liquor to the soldiers. All persons so offending will be severely punished.

A picket, while reconnoitering a mile and a half from Newport's News on Thursday, came across the body of a Confederate soldier. He had been shot in the thigh, and, from appearances, died from loss of blood. He was decently buried by several soldiers from the battery at Newpoint.

Mrs. Lucy King, of Philadelphia, the widow of Mr. King, of Norfolk, Va., arrived at Old Point a few days ago, and subsequently made application to Gen. Butler for steam conveyance under a flag of truce, for which she was willing to incur all expenses, in order to make a business visit to Norfolk and settle up some of her late husband's affairs. Gen. Butler very courteously replied that he could not comply with her request, nor grant a flag of truce, nor receive one from the enemy until the rebels rendered ample apology for firing on a Union vessel under a flag of truce a day or two ago. This ended the interview, and Mrs. King returned to Philadelphia to-day."

PLOTS OF THE LOUISIANA REBELS.

Boston, Saturday, July 13.

A gentleman just from New-Orleans reports

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Canada.

Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., reached this City early yesterday morning.

We add various extracts of interest to the details already received from Halifax.

The Berlin papers publish a dispatch, recently addressed by Baron SCHLEINITZ to the Prussian Minister at Washington, in which is expressed the warmest sympathy with the welfare of the Union and the deepest regret for the present unfortunate discord. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron GEROLT, is instructed to discuss the important question of the treatment of neutral ships with the American Government in a friendly and open manner. The course which the Prussian Government most wishes to see adopted by that of the United States, is a declaration of adhesion to the Paris declaration of 1856. Should this be unobtainable, Prussia would for the present content herself with a binding declaration that America would, for the duration of the present civil war and with respect to neutral shipping, adopt the application of principles two and three, as laid down in the Paris document—namely, that a neutral flag covers an enemy's cargo, with the exception of contraband of war; and that neutral property under a hostile flag (with the same exception) is inviolable.

The London *Herald* says:

"It is time, indeed, for the North to set its house in order and to look well to what it is doing. If anything should happen to the veteran [illegible] the command of the Army would devolve upon a mere youth, hitherto unheard of, and quite inexperienced. The South appears to number among its commanders men of some ability, who understand the conduct of a campaign."

COTTON THROUGH MEXICO.

From the London Post.

On the 21st of last month an act was passed by the Congress of the Southern States at Montgomery, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the exportation of cotton or of cotton yarn, "except through the seaports of the said Confederate States." And this prohibition is to continue so long as any of the ports of the South are blockaded by the Government of the United States. The object of this act clearly is to retaliate upon the Northern States, by preventing them from obtaining for their manufactures a supply of the raw material overland. It would appear, therefore, that for the present all commerce in American cotton is effectually cut off. The blockade of the Southern ports by the Navy of the North on the one hand, and the strict prohibition against the inland traffic on the other, must entirely shut up at least the ordinary channels of traffic. But there is a clause in the recent act passed by the Confederate States which indicates that a new outlet may be found in the present crisis for the great staple of the South. The provision to which we refer is in the following words: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit exportation to Mexico through its conterminous frontier."

Now, as the Northern States are at peace with Mexico, they cannot of course interfere with any exports that may be shipped from that country. Still less can they blockade any Mexican port. The question of the practicability of establishing a transit for cotton across the Mexican frontier is therefore one of very great importance, and more especially to ourselves. We may remember that during the Russian war a traffic of a similar kind was established with great success. Although all direct intercourse with Russia was prohibited, the produce of that country found its way overland to the ports of Prussia, and was thence shipped, without let or hindrance, to England. The land traffic had, no doubt, the effect both of raising the price and diminishing the quantity. But we deemed it better to submit to this inconvenience than to the still greater inconvenience of being deprived of Russian produce altogether. The truth is, the more commercial the world grows the more difficult does it become to enforce the laws of war regarding trade. The spirit of these laws is so essentially opposed to the spirit of commerce that we need not be surprised at this, nor at the various attempts which have been made of recent years, by different commercial bodies both in Europe and in America, to overturn the ancient doctrines upon this subject, and to introduce an entirely new maritime code.

Whether or not the contemplated cotton traffic through Mexico is likely to succeed we are not prepared to say. Tampico, we believe, is the nearest port to the American frontier, and the route from thence through Texas to the mouth of the Mississippi is long and difficult. But we know that in India cotton is still brought from the interior of the country by the most primitive modes of conveyance; and in the event of a protracted struggle in America we have no doubt that a portion of the produce of the Southern States will find its way to Mexican ports, and from thence in neutral bottoms to Europe. It is astonishing to what channels commerce will adapt itself when its ordinary course is interrupted. NAPOLEON could march in triumph from the Tagus to the Vistula. He overthrew, as if, by magic, the best appointed armies and the most ancient dynasties in Europe. He could make and unmake what laws he chose, excepting only one—the simple and eternal law of demand and supply. His famous Milan and Berlin decrees were more injurious to his subjects than to his enemies. British commerce found its way into the heart of his dominions in spite of every obstacle, and American cotton will find its way across the Atlantic in spite of all the navies in the world. But it is possible, nay, highly probable, that the demand for it will diminish in the event of a protracted contest. There are numerous instances in the history of commerce where the accident of war, or even the alteration of a law, has entirely destroyed some particular branch of trade. The present state of things has stimulated, and must continue to stimulate, the production of cotton, not in one but in many countries. Who can tell that the misfortune of America may not prove the salvation of India? Revolutions in commerce far more remarkable have frequently occurred, though to the Southern mind such a contingency may at present seem beyond the bounds of possibility.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. COBDEN had a demonstrative public reception by his constituents at Rochdale, on the 26th ult., when he addressed a vast audience, mainly in relation to the Commercial Treaty with France. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Now, before I sit down, I want to say one word upon a subject that affects our minds and our spirits, and meets us in our daily avocations. I want to allude, and in two words only, to something which is passing beyond the Atlantic. My friend Mr. BRIGHT and I, have been sometimes stigmatized by those in certain quarters of having been too friendly to American institutions. I think somebody once called us the two members for the United States. [Laughter.] Well, now, I do not know that Mr. BRIGHT and I have ever brought forward the United States as an example or as a guide for us except on two questions—one, the question of non-intervention, and the other, the question of economy in the administration of our affairs. I allude now only to the first question, because it is germane to what is passing on the other side of the Atlantic. We have advocated here in England the principle of non-intervention with the affairs of other countries; and I am happy to say that we have seen within the last two years great progress made in the affairs of Europe. [Hear, hear.] Well, when this lamentable—this most deplorable civil strife arose in America, to which I do not intend to allude further than to express my deep and sincere regret and sorrow that a country for which I have so deep a sympathy should be suffering, I fear, upon the greatest of all calamities—a civil war. I do not care to mix myself in any way in its affairs, nor in the way of opinion or counsel. I should be presumptuous if I did so. I can only express my sorrow and suffering for what is passing there. But I have seen in certain organs of the Press in America and also in other quarters, not universal nor even general, but I have seen it stated that England has not acted properly towards that country. Well, our Government has adopted in this matter the principle of non-intervention, which we have learned from the Americans themselves. I am bound to say, so far as my judgment goes, I wholly approve of the course which our Government has taken in adopting and proclaiming the principle of non-intervention, absolute neutrality in the civil strife which is now going on in America; and I cannot believe that, in calmer moments, the Americans themselves will be otherwise than satisfied with the course which our Government has taken; for I maintain that they could have taken no other ground that would not have been not only injurious, but insulting to the American people. To interfere at all in any way without being invited by both parties to do so, can, in my opinion, do no good whatever in a case of this kind. I, therefore, hope that our Government is loyal, and I believe they are; I believe they are loyally and frankly carrying out the policy of absolute neutrality in this matter. But there is one little affair which I think will very likely give some dissatisfaction when the news reaches America, and very likely some dissatisfaction even in Canada—I mean a step which has lately been taken by our Government in sending out 2,000 or 3,000 troops to Canada; what for I cannot understand, and never could conceive. But let not our American friends consider that this is an act done specially to annoy, or even in the spirit of suspicion towards them. It is just one of those follies we always commit in such cases; and that is a fact which I beg the Americans to bear with them in thinking and talking of this matter. Our Horse Guards, or somebody quite outside of public opinion and Parliament, appear to me to be anxious to seize every occasion of bringing into prominence our military forces. [Cheers.] If there is a quarrel threatened on the Danube at an almost inaccessible distance from this country, it is immediately made the ground of increasing our forces in England. If there is a country rises—Italy or anywhere else in Europe—it is immediately made the ground for appealing to Parliament for an increase in our forces; we want to establish some more soldiers at Gibraltar, or plant some more guns at Malta; we must always be arming everywhere in the neighborhood where we hear somebody is going to fight. Now, when you analyze that policy, you find it is founded upon an absurdity. When two parties are fighting it is the very time when neither of them is likely to be disengaged to attack you. That is just the case now in America. The North and South have come into collision, but neither will be more disposed to quarrel with us in Canada. The fighting is not being carried on within several hundred miles of Canada, and anybody going to fight will be sure to rush down towards the South to indulge their appetite for fighting. [Hear, hear.] This is only one of those foolish things which we have always done at such times, and I think we may fairly call upon the Americans not to consider that this folly is especially directed towards them.

LAUNCH OF THE SCOTIA.

THE SECOND LARGEST MERCANTILE STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

From the Glasgow Herald.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the steamship *Soctia*, the second iron paddle-wheel liner built by the orders of Messrs. BURNS, of this city, for the Cunard or British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SONS, at Govan. Although the weather was rather unfavorable, yet an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the event. The *Scotia*, which is somewhat larger than the *Persia*, is the second vessel in point of magnitude and capacity that has hitherto been constructed for mercantile service. From the adaptation by the builders of every improvement and scientific auxiliary, the *Scotia* is expected to attain a very high degree of speed, and no doubt is felt that she will, in ordinary circumstances, perform the voyage between New-York and Liverpool in nine days.

The preliminary arrangements were the extreme of simplicity, but also of effectiveness. There were attached to her bow two chain cables, which stretched across the river, and were attached to anchors weighing five tons each, firmly fixed into the ground on the north side. The cables were 2½ inches in diameter, and were each capable of resisting a strain of 120 tons. There was no checking gear on the south side of the river. The inclined plane, or sliding plank along which the vessel was to slide into the water, was constructed in the usual manner, as were also the framing, the bilge-blocks and dog-shore. On deck floated the union-jack, the Stars and Stripes and several pennons.

For two hours before the launch, visitors—among whom were many ladies—thronged to the the building-yard, and by the time fixed for the event it was almost completely filled. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the knots of workmen stationed at various parts of the vessel, knocked away the bilge blocks, when the vessel sank down upon her own weight, resting on the two artificial keels, or movable base, which slides along the surface of the fixed inclined plane or sliding plank. Between the moveable base and the immovable inclined plane was the usual composition of tallow and soap, to facilitate and smooth her descent into the water. There was only at this moment the little dog-shore, with its one end fastened to the immovable plane and its other secured to the movable base, to hold back the enormous structure, weighing as it did 2,500 tons, and prevent the vessel from rushing down into the water.

The shid was then named the *Scotia* by Miss ARBUTHNOT, the youthful daughter of G. C. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank, Mid-Lothian. For the performance of this interesting ceremony, a small covered stand had been erected at the stem of the vessel.

One moment's anxious expectation, and the loud stroke of the hammer was heard, which removed the little dog-shore near the stem. Instantaneously the vessel moved. The sound had scarcely reached the ears of the spectators at the stern when the magnificent hull was in motion of her own accord, gliding smoothly and beautifully into the water amid the plaudits of the multitude. The two checking cables were not put to the strain, and within a single minute from the sound of the stroke that removed the dog-shore, the vessel was sitting safely and gracefully on the bosom of the tide. The band struck up "I'm afloat," and the vessel was towed up to Lancefield Dock, where her machinery will be put in.

As soon as the *Scotia* was fairly in the water a large number of the ladies and gentlemen in Messrs. NAPIER's yard retired to one of the large working sheds in connection with the yard, where a sumptuous champagne lunch had been provided. Mr. JOHN NAPIER proposed "Success to the *Scotia*," which was responded to with cheers. He then proposed "Success to the Cunard Line," which was also warmly responded to.

Excepting the *Great Eastern*, the *Scotia*, as we have said, is the largest mercantile steam-ship afloat in the world, far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage, and steam power the other vessels-of-the-line, and exceeding by 760 tons the tonage of the *Persia*, and by 1,900 tons the internal capacity of any other of the present splendid Cunard liners. Her chief proportions may be summed up as follows:

	Feet.
Length of keel and forerake	360
Length over all	400
Breadth of mould	47
Depth	32

Stupendous as the *Scotia* is, the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in the preparation of her model that her appearance is singularly graceful and lightsome. Yet this mighty fabric, so beautiful as a whole, is made up of innumerable pieces of ponderous metal, welded, joined and riveted into each other with exceeding deftness. The keel consists of several bars of iron, about 35 feet in length each, joined together by long scarfs, and is, as a whole, 14 inches deep by 4 inches thick. The framing is constructed in a manner at once peculiar, and securing the greatest possible amount of strength. Amidships the framing is of plates, four angle iron, running up to the gunwale; and towards the stem and stern there are angle irons in the usual way. The framing of the ship is very heavy. The space between each frame is 21 inches, and the powerful frames or ribs themselves vary from 10 to 7 inches in depth, with double angle irons at outer and inner edges. The bow is constructed in a manner at once peculiar, and affording the greatest possible strength to this important part of the ship. The framing of the bow is placed diagonally, the effect of which is that, in the case of collision with other ships or with rocks or icebergs, the strain would fall upon the strongest material within the structure, and the *Scotia* would have a good chance of safety and successful resistance, while ordinary vessels would indeed be in great peril. In addition to the kelsons and girders of the usual form, kelsons of a novel form have been introduced, in order to give the ship prodigious strength. A ship, under any circumstances, must be of tremendous strength to pass the Government Surveyors; but the builders of the *Scotia* have gone farther than even this, and have put backbones and ribs into the vessel to give her extra strength. It is true that the Cunard liners, during their long career, have been almost entirely exempt from maritime disaster; still it is not the less pleasing and praiseworthy that the British and North American Steamship Company readily seize all the appliances of science and art, and think rather of what may happen, than of what has not happened. The other ships built hitherto in connection with this line have been all fine vessels; but as time rolls on experience increases, and in the present case, the results of an experience gathered amid the tremendous gales of the Atlantic have been embodied in this fine specimen of naval architecture. The vessel is not clinker built, as some vessels now are; the plates of the ship being laid alternately, so that one adds strength to the other, and they form a whole of wonderful compactness and solidity. The keel plates are 1 1-16th of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship the plates are 15-16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load-water they are ⅞ths of an inch, and above this they are an inch in thickness.

The *Scotia* has seven water-tight compartments. The goods are to be stowed in two of these divisions, 75 feet each in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height. These goods stores, or rather tanks, are placed in the centre line of the ship, and are capable of receiving 1,500 tons of measurement goods. These chambers are perfectly water-tight; and in the event of accident to the hull these tanks would of themselves float the ship, the vessel being so constructed as to have, in reality, a double bottom under the goods chambers, so that if the outer were beaten in or injured, the inner would in all likelihood protect the cargo dry and intact. These goods holds are entered by three water-tight tanks from the upper deck. On each side of these tanks are the coal cellars or bunkers, capable of containing 1,800 tons of coals. The liner will have side lever engines, with two cylinders of 100 inches diameter each, and 12 feet stroke of piston. The paddles measure 40 feet 8 inches in diameter, over the rings. She has four large tubular boilers, and two funnels; and we need only speak of her machinery in general, which is all ready, as being first-class.

The vessel has 157 cabins, affording sleeping accommodation to 300 passengers, disposed along the main deck, and lying immediately above the goods and coal stores. These cabins are nine feet in height; and, coupled with the excellent system of ventilation introduced into all the Cunard liners, we need scarcely say that they will be alike pleasant, airy and healthful. In the forecastle are the berths for the seamen and firemen; and amidships is the accommodation for some of the officers and engineers. Behind these are the galley and cooks' quarters; while aft, on each side of the wheel, are the cabins of the chief officers. Provision has also been made for the conveyance of mails. Above the main deck there is a deck-house covered, the roof of which affords a promenade from stem to stern. The fore saloon measures 45 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and 8 in height; the main saloon is 62 feet in length, by 20 feet in breadth, and 8 in height. They will be copiously lighted from the sides by plates of glass placed in the alternate panels, and will afford dining accommodation for 300 passengers. In front is that important adjunct, the pantry; and before the funnels is the kitchen, with its cooking ranges, exceeding most and equaling any of the culinary establishments of the most extensive and noted hotels in the Kingdom. On this deck and below it are also to be found the bakery, the butcher's shambles, the scullery, the cow-house, the carpenter's workshop, lamp-house, doctor's shop and ice-house.

The weight of the iron in the *Scotia*, as launched, was 2,500 tons, and when the hull is finished, its weight will be 2,800 tons. When the engines are on board, the weight of the immense mass will be 4,050 tons, at which she will draw 22 feet of water. The engines are 883 horse-power. Steam is the grand agent here; and the *Scotia*, like the other steamers of this line, is accordingly rigged only lightly with three masts. Each mast is 30 inches in diameter.

This vessel is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and the hull combines perfect symmetry of form with the strongest known proportions; and the utmost attention has been bestowed both by the builders and owners, to procure a result worthy of their long experience and high standing. The goods accommodation of the *Scotia* may be considered small, but it must be remembered that her main design is that of a floating hotel, and that the goods carried by these liners, are principally those by which the manufacturing ingenuity and refinement of the East minister to the comfort and luxury of the West.

Our Relations with Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the arrival of every European steamer expectation is on tip-toe, to learn what course England and France are likely to pursue in regard to this country. A certain undefined fear seems to exist in the minds of the people, that these great nations are anxiously awaiting the annihilation of the great American Republic, a consummation so devoutly to be wished that they are willing to employ every means to hasten that event. And these feelings are kept alive and continually strengthened by a few of our daily papers. Now, Sir, let us look at the facts. From all sides we have heard that the people of both England and France are strongly in favor of the North. They applaud, with undisguised admiration and surprise, the unanimous uprising of the American people to suppress rebellion. They may fear, and not without cause, that our present troubles will entail serious difficulties upon them, and hence they deprecate civil war, but still, like ourselves, they know that this cannot be avoided, and that eventually our people will subdue the most gigantic rebellion ever recorded on the pages of history. Hence their interests, as well as their principles, are in favor of the North. Thus much for the people. Now, for the Government. With the exception of one member from Ireland, both Houses of Parliament have shown an unusual desire to respect our naturally excessively sensitive feelings, and their Press have shown the same desire. So much so, that the London *Times* deprecates the shipment of troops to Canada, principally because we might look upon it as unfriendly. The rights of belligerents were conceded to the so-called Confederate States, but have we the right to blame them for this?

Has not our Government, under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, virtually done the same? Has not Mr. BUCHANAN waited until three millions of freemen established a Government for themselves, which had the audacity to send its Ambassadors to our own Capital? And did not Mr. BUCHANAN tacitly acknowledge the existence of that Government when he received these men as distinguished citizens, instead of hanging them as traitors? If England and France had then acknowledged the Confederate States as a Government *de facto* could we have blamed them? No, Sir, at least not until the people of the United States shall have impeached Mr. BUCHANAN for complicity in this treason, and shall have shown to the world that he did not represent the wishes of the nation which had honored him with the highest dignity which it could bestow. So long as the principal does not denounce the acts of his agent, so long is he responsible for them. Hence, as long as Mr. BUCHANAN is not impeached, so long must the world suppose that he acted right in treating traitors as gentlemen. But even supposing the sympathies of Europe to be in favor of the rebels, are we not sacrificing a large part of our national dignity, by constantly recurring to it?

A certain obscure journal has been daily encouraging the rebels, by trying to prove that England and France stand ready to assist them. Not many months ago, that same paper violently abused every one who spoke of quelling this revolt. With the spontaneous exhibition of feeling evinced by the North after the fall of Sumter, it seemed to see the urgent need of altering its course, and even tried to make its readers believe that it had long before advocated a forcible resistance to the demands of the rebels. Now it seems to think that many are getting tired of the embryo war, and advises a compromise under the specious pretext of a union of the American and rebel forces, for the purpose of driving Spain from Central America and England out of Canada. Ridiculous as such articles may seem, they show nothing more plainly than the editor's well-known faith in the efficacy of fishing in troubled waters. But as he has already done enough to dirty our once placid political stream, it would be desirable if, for the future, he should keep his hands off, or that some one in authority would treat him as a certain General treated a certain Marshal and his clique, not long ago. At all events it is highly desirable that every truly American paper should convince the Nation that the South cannot rely upon the assistance of Europe, because it is undoubtedly against the interest as well as principle of every European nation to interfere in our domestic quarrels. The people of the United States have the power as well as the will to crush this rebellion and to punish traitors, and they will never listen, under no circumstances whatever, to any compromise with rebellious demagogues.

P.

ORDNANCE.

A Visit to the Manufactories of Heavy Ordnance at Pittsburgh and Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The term ordnance, as all should know, applies to the various kinds of cannon and firearms used for the purposes of warfare, but, more strictly speaking, to heavy garrison, sea-coast and light battery guns. At a time thus exciting, when all classes of our people are perfecting themselves in the use of arms, and when information of a warlike character is eagerly grasped for, a brief notice of two of our most important cannon manufactories will serve to interest the reader, and show to him that the skill and ingenuity of American mechanics and inventors is not a whit behind that of any other civilized and enlightened nation.

The casting of heavy cannon for our Government has been done at private foundries, under Government contracts. Of these private foundries, the Alger Works at South Boston Point, the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y., and the Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburgh, Penn., have had the contracts for heavy garrison and sea guns. while the Messrs. AMES, of Cabotville, Mass., have manufactured mostly ordnance of a light character, such as brass guns and howitzers for ligt batteries.

A few rods below the dépôt of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the City of Pittsburgh, the stranger will notice an imposing brick pile with huge smoke-stack, which marks the location of some busy manufactory. No watchful cerberus guards the gateway, but pacing to and fro are two bronzed and smoke-begrimed Emerald-islanders walking before the entrances, while the forbidding sign "no admittance" stares one full in the face. Passing around the corner of this gateway, through whose interstices you behold enormous guns, you come to the office, and in a second you are in the celebrated works of the Fort Pitt Foundry. Entering the court-yart, piles of condemned cannon, mostly of iron, condemned shell and shot of all sizes scattered around, meet your eye. From this court-yard the next object of interest to be seen is the foundry where the heavy guns are cast. It was at this foundry that the celebrated Rodman and Union guns, of 15-inch calibre, were manufactured. Here workmen were engaged in casting shot and shell of all sizes, and piles of "secession pills" lay scattered around, comprising 6, 12, 18, 24, 32, 42 and 64 lb. balls, ready for immediate use. One pile of immense 15-inch shells attract the attention of the visitor. These consist of a shell 15 inches in diameter, severally weighing 300 pounds, and requiring a charge of nine pounds of powder to the shell. They are made for the celebrated "Union" gun, now mounted at Fortress Monroe, and which heavy piece of ordnance alone weighs over 50,000 pounds, its range being 4½ miles. The machine-shop is the next place of interest. Here several hundred workmen are employed, and on a lathe was seen a huge 10-inch Columbiad, whose bore seemed of sufficient capacity to put one's head into with ease. On other lathes the visitor will see heavy 8-inch Columbiads, and 8 and 10-inch siege-mortars and howitzers, revolving slowly in the process of boring and turning. There are other shops where dusky forms and fiery and smoky Vulcans are preparing for use the implements of war. Messrs. KNAP, RUDD & Co. are now making, besides Columbiads and howitzers, a number of heavy 9 and 11 inch Dahlgren guns, and they employ over two hundred and fifty men, at work night and day, such is the demand for artillery of all kinds. They are also manufacturing a set of 9-pounder rifled field-guns for experimenting with. So far, the guns manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works have proved to be most perfect in their construction, standing severe service-tests to the entire satisfaction of the inspectors. On the 17th of June the writer visited the proving-grounds on the Alleghany, about twenty miles above Pittsburgh, witnessing the satisfactory proving of two 10-inch Columbiads and a number of heavy 8-inch howitzers, designed for the immediate use of our forces in the field. So much for the celebrated Fort Pitt foundry.

A few rapid strides of railway over a long extent of mountainous country brings us to the borders of the enemy's confines, and the immense unfinished dome of the Capitol in the distance reminds us of the approach to Washington, the seat of our National Government. Here, at the present time, nought is to be met but soldiers, politicians, and long trains of baggage wagons moving in serpentine lines through the broad thoroughfares of this "city of magnificent distances." Passing from the rear of the Capitol, the stranger emerges into the broad avenue northwardly, and, taking a "bus," is soon at the gateway of the Navy-yard. Entering, he beholds the representatives of both the land and sea service, the neat white pants, belts and blue jackets of the marine displaying itself on one side, while opposite him paces leisurely along the neat fatigue-dressed soldier of the gallant New-York Seventy-first. As you walk down the broad avenue which leads you to the Commandant's head-quarters, you pass the nea white tents of the same gallant regiment whose various signs arrest the attention of the passer-by, such as "Pavilion," "Astor House," and last though not the least, the famous sign "Nine miles to the Junction," and "Thereby hangs a tale." At the naval head-quarters you enter an ante-room, and amid the crowd of visitors await your chance. Soon it is your turn, and entering you catch the eye of a sober yet by no means unpleasant locking officer of the middle age of life, whose undress uniform denotes him to be a naval captain. As he gazes upon you with his mild blue eye and pleasant countenance, courtecusly inviting you to be seated, you feel at once acquainted with him and perfectly at your ease. He is an indefatigable worker, laboring with ease, and accomplishing with cool and steady nerve an immense amount of business in the most perfect order and in the most cheerful manner. As an Ordnance officer, his qualities are unsurpassed, and he is a most invaluable officer to the Navy, and for energetic and scientific abilities, his loyalty to his Government, we hope he will be advanced to the highest rank in his profession, as he certainly deserves its An hour of pleasant conversation spent in hi. company passed away rapidly, and he courteously extended the writer an invitation to visit the foundry where the guns of his patent were in process of manufacture. Escorted by an orderly, we entered the foundry, and there saw sixty or seventy of his celebrated boat-howitzers, made to fire shell or schrapnel shot, of very light calibre, so that they could be used as a mountain howitzer with drag ropes, manned by a few men and easily transported on account of their light weight. We next saw a number of brass guns of heavier calibre, rifled and made as Capt. DAHLGREN said, to supply the wants of the times, the rifled gun being most in vogue. In another apartment were huge 9 and 11 inch ship guns of iron, one of which a 9-inch gun was rifled. Most of the ship guns, however, are of smooth bore, carrying shell of small calibre, grape, schrapnel and round shot. From the machine shop you enter the laboratory. Here cartridges are made for muskets, rifles and navy pistols, besides patent fuses and percussion caps. In this building about one hundred hands are employed, two-thirds of whom are young ladies and boys. At one end of the table sit these smiling ladies filling up these cartridges, and fixing the Minié ball to shoot the "lords of creation." Just think of it, soldiers and sailors, when you handle that ammunition, and while you pray for the fair damsel who made them, breathe a prayer that the traitor whom you shoot may be forgiven; but remember, pray for the girl first and the traitor after you have shot him.

Having finished the rounds below stairs, we visit the "ball-room," where the projectiles are kept. Here are round, conical, skeleton, grape, schrapnel, cannister and solid shot of every description and pattern, finished, unfinished and put up in neat boxes marked with the quantity and calibre of each. Lastly, we take a look at the newly invented rifle Dalhgren gun, the twelve-pounder bronze boat piece, and the rifled iron gun of 5.1 inch bore. Of these latter guns, the former is bored to 3.4 inches and rifled, its weight being 850 pounds, and its shell, when empty, twelve pounds. The iron gun is of heavier calibre, weighing about 5,400 pounds, carrying a shell weighing forty pounds and a shot of fifty pounds, and will properly class with an 8-inch smooth-bore gun. Another rifled gun has been manufactured of 6-inch calibre, weighing about the same as a 9-inch naval gun, carrying a shot weighing eighty pounds and a shell of sixty-five pounds. Capt. DAHLGREN informed the Department that he wished to make a rifled cannon of 7-inch calibre, for a shot of 120 and a shell of 100 pounds, which will no doubt be granted to him. His boat howitzers, however, are the most valuable gun, and the War Department has ordered a number to be used as light howitzers for our infantry corps.

The Dahlgren gun, as invented by Capt. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, claims in its construction a greater quantity of metal between the trunnion and base of the gun, than the ordinary cannon, causing it to be stronger at a point where the force of the powder is the strongest in explosion. This having been abundantly tested by scientific men, concedes to Capt. DAHLGREN the merit of discovering and patenting the best pattern of heavy ordnance for sea-coast or garrison duty. The Columbiad is made on the same principle, though of a different pattern, and has not (like the Dahlgren) an outside strengthening-band running longitudinally with the gun. Rifled guns being now the hobby of nations, Capt. DAHLGREN's guns, subjected to this process, cannot be surpassed as one of the most valuable pieces of ordnance ever invented.

Those interested in the manufacture of implements of war cannot enjoy themselves better than by spending a few hours at either of these large manufactories of cannon and war-projectiles.

W. B. R.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Severe Storm—New Regiments Forming—Appearance of Chestnut-Street—Secession Trophies—Activity at the Navy-Yard—Recruiting for the Service—A New Route for Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11, 1861—P. M.

The severe storm of wind and rain which visited our city last evening, has improved the tone of the atmosphere considerably. It did not leave us without first doing some mischief. The streets were flooded with water, trees were wrenched up by the roots, awnings torn off, and signs blown down. At the Continental Hotel on Chestnut-street, a heavy stone capping of one of the chimneys, weighing over eight hundred pounds, was taken from its place, and cast down the skylight, through the wire screens, into the second story, fortunately doing but little damage to the magnificent structure, further than the breaking of glass and flooding the floors with water. Luckily, no one was injured, as the inmates were mostly at the windows, watching the progress of the storm.

The various military rendezvous in this city are thronged with martial spirits, and the regiments are filling up very rapidly. In Chesnut-street, near Fourth, the Jackson Regiment is recruiting rapidly, and a portion of it has gone into camp at Camden, N. J. This regiment is composed of a fine body of strong, active, and well-behaved men, and will be an honor to the city. It is commanded by Col. MURPHY, an old and experienced officer, assisted by a number of junior officers, well qualified for their position. They are uniformed in a neat gray regulation uniform of cloth, selected by the companies, and each uniform measured for the men, warranting a perfect fit. They will be furnished with the new Minié musket in a day or so, and will encamp as a regiment early next week, at a place hereafter to be designated. The Cameron Regiment, Gray Reserve Corps, and Col. FRIEDMAN's Cavalry, will be mustered into service in a few days. There are now eight new regiments formed and in process of formation in and about the city. Recruiting officers from the seat of war are here, and filling up the vacancies, caused by the casualities in their commands, very fast. Col. E. D. BAKER is recruiting his California Regiment, also. He has a fine command, nine out of ten of the companies being composed of Philadelphians. There are a good many citizens volunteering to fill up the new regiment from Delaware.

The Girard House, Jones' Hotel, and several of the leading hotels, which have been closed for a time, have now become vast recruiting dépôts for troops. In the once fashionable corridors, where youth, and beauty, and gaiety formerly reigned, nought is now to be heard but the rattle of the drum, the word of command, the heavy tread of armed men, and the ringing clangor of the steel-clad musket, and jingle of the sabre, as it strikes the pavement. Chesnut-street, the once gay and lively Chesnut-street, has changed its features, and donned its military suit, in place of holiday appointments, and so it will be until smiling peace and victory shall once more gladden our country.

Secession trophies are getting to be very common. At a store on Chesnut-street may be seen a secession soldier's cap, made similar to our fatigue caps, with a green border around it, and over the visor a wreath of bullion inclosing the letters "B. B. G."—Berkley Border Guard. A blanket made out of an old quilt lays in the window by its side, and a set of infantry accoutrements, comprising black belt and brass plate of the Government service, marked on the plate with U. S., denotes stolen property. A miserable, small, dirty-looking secession flag stands in the background as if ashamed to show itself. Mr. GEORGE A. GLENN, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, has another trophy on exhibition, consisting of a uniform coat taken from a secession captain of the "Wise Cavalry." It is of scarlet, faced with black velvet, on which are two rows of bell buttons, on the face of which are the Virginia arms with the motto "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" It was a curious looking uniform, and as lining was scarce in "the land of cotton," it was patched up with common *bolting* cloth. A large secession flag captured by the gallant Capt. MCMULLEN, of the Philadelphia Cavalry, near Martinsburgh, Va., arrived in the city last night by ADAMS & CO.'s Express.

Great activity prevails at the Navy-yard, where over 1,000 workmen are employed. A new gunboat of the heaviest class is on the stocks in the small ship-house, and is progressing rapidly Three more are contracted for, and will at once be built. The vessels now at the yard are the receiving-ship *Princeton*, the steamer *Seminole*, the *Keystone State*, the revenue-cutters *Dobbin*, *Thompson*, and a new cutter just purchased, name unknown, besides the iron steamship *Louisiana*, which is being fitted out to carry six 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The *Keystone State* was taken out of dock last evening, and the *Seminole* takes her place. The latter vessel will be ready to sail the latter part of next week, her crew having been temporarily transferred to the receiving-ship. No person is admitted into the Navy-yard unless he has a pass from the commandant, which is a good rule, as at the present time the old axiom is invaluable, "time is money." The men are working night and day. Sailors are not shipping very fast, though there is a great demand for them, but the marines cannot recruit fast enough, there being a very small force in the yard at present.

What is the meaning of your New-York troops being sent away on another and less comfortable route to Washington, instead of passing through this city? In the first place, the troops are taken a round-about way to Harrisburgh, made to ride over a rough road to Baltimore, and are often delayed, subjecting Government to a useless expense as well as the troops, who are obliged to rely on their own scanty rations, while by the old route through this city, they are abundantly and freely supplied with provisions and warm coffee, *free of expense*, and expeditiously forwarded over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore route to their destination. Comment is unnecessary, for your correspondent has traveled over both roads and seen the difference.

W. B. R.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

How the President's Message was Received—The Illinois Troops—Gen. Fremont—The Late Tornado—Grain, Experts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The Message of President LINCOLN, and its recommendations for raising a large Army and of means to support it, met with a general and hearty response in all the Northwest. There is but one sentiment, and that is for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels, and the closing out of the affair at the earliest possible moment. There has been, and still is, considerable restiveness under the delays and tardy movements at Washington; but, at the same time, there is, in all the public mind, undiminished confidence in Gen. SCOTT and the President, and while we are inclined to murmur and to chafe that there is no decisive forward movement toward Richmond, all admit that we ought to defer to the greater experience and knowledge of the Lieutenant-General, and have implicit confidence that the final result will be all that we can desire. Illinois has raised 20,000 men, some of whom were among the first in the field, who have been lying around in camps idle, away from the anticipated scenes of active duty, whereby much discontent and dissatisfaction have been caused. But, notwithstanding this, there is no faltering, no holding back, with the great body of our enlisted men. They enlisted to serve their country, to defend its flag, and to chastise traitors. All they ask is an opportunity to meet the foes who are arrayed against the Constitution, and to be relieved from the inactive life they have been compelled thus far to lead—their only battles having been against the disease, demoralization and other annoyances of the camp.

The announcement that Gen. FREMONT had been assigned to the command of the Department which embraces this State is hailed with enthusiasm. Our soldiers think they see in this a sure indication that "forward" will be the next order. Two of our regiments—that of Col. MARSH and Col. WYMAN—have, within a day or two, been ordered into Missouri, and have taken up their line of march toward the Arkansas border. We may expect lively times in that region before long.

I saw a Union man from the Red River country yesterday. He came North by the way of Kansas, passing through the southwestern county of Missouri. He represents the country as in a state of anarchy and confusion. Men were hurrying toward the Missouri frontier, and from what he saw, he judged there would be by this time fully ten thousand men concentrated about one hundred miles southwest from Springfield. Their arms, such as he saw, consisted of a great variety—rifles, shot-guns, old-fashioned muskets, Minié and Sharpe's rifles, &c. He also states that there is a large number of Union men in Arkansas, who are now overawed by the ruffians, but who would, if the same protection were given them that has been extended to Missouri, arm and fight for the Government.

Of local news, we have nothing very startling. A heavy storm passed over a large section of the northern part of this State, yesterday, which did damage to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. From this city we could see a black cloud hanging over the north, which appeared, at one time, about to discharge its fury upon us. As it was, we received a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a gale, which prostrated many trees and did other damage. But in the northwest, along the line of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, it assumed the form of a tornado, and in some places swept everything before it. At Freeport, Stevenson County, an Episcopal Church was blown down; the Methodist Church, the Galena freight dépôt, and a number of other buildings unroofed; the round-house of the Racine and Mississippi was blown into a mass of ruins; the railroad bridges of the Illinois Central, over Yellow Creek, and of the Galena, over the Pecantonica, were destroyed. At Rockford great destruction was likewise wrought. The damage at the two places is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. At Galena, Dunlieth, and other places, more or less damage was done. In the country the loss is very great—orchards, corn, wheat, fences, outhouses, barns, were prostrated throughout a large section. I do not hear of any lives being lost. Several were severely wounded, and great fright prevailed, as all remembered the fearfully destructive tornado of last year. I see by the telegraphic dispatches that the storm extended its ravages into Wisconsin, and at some points was even more violent and destructive than in this State.

I saw a gentleman just now, C. C. IRISH, Esq., who has recently come through by the overland route from California, passing through Nebraska. He says that the Indians are restless and hostile, and that there is every evidence that emissaries from the seceding States are among them, endeavoring to excite hostilities against the borders. The acting Governor of Nebraska was taking measures for the protection of the settlers; but he apprehended danger to the overland emigrants, unless a sufficient force is advanced beyond the frontiers to overawe the Indians.

Since my last crop prospects have not changed materially. The *rust* has made its appearance in some sections, and has done considerable damage, but it came too late to effect much.

The grain exports from this port have been quite large during the past week, owing, partly, to a decline of freights. The receipts and shipments have been as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	23,481	30,508
Wheat	232,841	354,620
Corn	755,185	1,115,[illegible]
Oats	16,210	81,326
Rye	15,428	32,587
Barley	3,861	31,009
Live Hogs	4,981	2,658
Beef Cattle	4,328	3,261

The quantity in store foots up: Flour, 24,181 bbls.; Wheat, 175,661 bushels; Corn, 1,635,120 bushels; Oats, 321,000 bushels—being a reduction in all as compared with last week. The shipments since the 1st of January are: Flour, 618,821 bbls.; Wheat, 5,235,6[illegible] bushels; Corn, 9,434,126 bushels; Oats, 515,212 bushels; live hogs, 143,318; dressed hogs, 145,660; beef cattle, 60,121—enough to provision a respectable sized nation.

The "Sherman House," a new hotel, 150 by 180, fronting on two of our principal streets, six stories high, of beautiful Athens marble, and corresponding architectural designs, valued—including building,

$200,000; ground, $150,000; furnishing, $100,000—at $450,000, has just been opened in this city. Such a hotel, though magnificent in all its appointments, is more appropriate to the "flush times" of 1855-6, than to the present. But it will be ready against the prosperous days to come.

Our currency troubles are not over yet. It is announced this morning that the Marine Bank and the Marine Fire Insurance Company—two of the heretofore strongest institutions in the West—have gone into liquidation. The owners of the bank are rich, and live in marble palaces; but thousands of poor and laboring men have lost a large portion of their means by them. We suppose they will live in their marble palaces still, and not be restricted in any of their extravagancies or luxuries, while their victims suffer the loss. So wags the world.

Another story of *scan. mag.*, in high life, is afloat; and if rumor is not at fault, the "Burch case" will be reproduced, with new characters and scenery. As in the former, a "distinguished lawyer" is involved, with a dry goods merchant as the "party of the first part."

Preparations are going forward for State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September. Notwithstanding the war and hard times, everything now promises well for the exhibition. A novel and appropriate feature is to be introduced. Premiums have been offered for cannon, rifles, muskets, and war implements generally. The trial of these will excite a good deal of interest. ONTONAGON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 6, contains several letters from its Richmond correspondent. Under date of July 2, that veracious individual states that Col. Thomas, "the French lady," captured the *St. Nicholas*, with the intention of subsequently capturing the *Pawnee*. His project was frustrated by that vessel going up the Potomac to Washington to carry the remains of Capt. Ward. The correspondent adds:

"Thus ended an expedition which, for strategy, skill and consummate success, is without parallel in the history of legitimate warfare. The thirty-nine prisoners are safely ensconced in the good city of Richmond. We commend their captors to the Secretary of war for promotion!

Last evening the workshops of the Penitentiary were almost completely demolished by fire. The loss is very considerable, as the buildings and machinery were used in the manufacture of articles for the use of the State which cannot well be supplied elsewhere. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary."

Under date of July 4 we have these items:

"The principle bubble upon the wave of Richmond life to-day, or rather yesterday, was the arrival of Hon. Henry May, of Baltimore, the successful competitor in the recent contest for a member of Congress there, against Henry Winter Davis, the Black Republican candidate. The object of his visit has not transpired, but it is loudly whispered that it looks towards certain events in Maryland, which may have an influence in determining the continuance of the war. The intelligence he brings from there is gloomy enough to make an American weep. According to his statement, Baltimore is as effectually under the heel of the tyrant, as if the hand of every man was in iron fetters. National troops are encamped in its squares, and patrol the streets; cannon are planted at corners; citizens are arrested for even breathing secession; women are insulted with impunity; outrages are perpetrated that make humanity blush; and, in a word, a reign of terror has been inaugurated which, if not as cruel in results, is as bad in principle as that of Robespierre, when he enshrined a harlot as a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall down and worship.

While this is the sad side of the picture, there are other features about it which inspire the strongest hopes that the day of redemption and retaliation is not far distant. Thirty thousand men are said to be under arms, waiting concerted action. Silently and stealthily they have been preparing for the event, which they knew must come. The mercenaries have sought to deprive them of their weapons, but where one has been made a prize a hundred have taken its place. I learn this fact from a well-informed Baltimorean now in Richmond, and from another source I have ascertained that not less than 8,000 muskets are at this moment concealed, and vigilantly guarded night and day.

I think I telegraphed to you, that in the Eighth Ward—an Irish district, by-the-way—a Confederate flag was flying over a house, in which loaded swivels were mounted at the windows, and that the inmates would die before they would allow the flag to be struck. This is the spirit which prevails in every part of the city. Women, not less than men participate in it; and, as I wrote you from that point some weeks ago, should a battle ensue in the streets, you will find their fair hands dealing death and destruction from the windows of their dwellings. The Government have gone too far to retrace its steps. Baltimore must either be wiped out of existence, or the demands of its people be conceded. Property with them is no longer a matter of consideration. Fort McHenry may burn and bombard their homes, but with life and principle at stake, they will sleep upon the ashes before they yield one jot or tittle to the usurpers.

My informant believes that a battle there is imminent. Affrays between the citizens and soldiers take place frequently. Already several on both sides have been killed and wounded. Should a fight result, we shall hear of scenes that only find a parallel in the bloody records of French revolutions, when the people fought and conquered the trained soldiers of their King behind barricades. The blow may be precipitated in less than a week. Everything depends upon the success and movements of Gen. Johnston. If he has orders from the President to march into Maryland and towards Baltimore, the game commences at once. Lincoln will find himself encompassed by forces in front and rear. Cut off from the North and West, Washington will be destroyed; and the footsteps of the retreating army, though tracked in blood across the soil of Maryland—as they assuredly will be in such an event—may possibly pave the way to an honorable peace.

The movements of Johnston within the last few hours are watched with intense interest. It is known that Cadwallader is on the march towards Virginia, and that a small battle had taken place between his advance guard and the forces of Col. Jackson; but beyond the arrival of forty cavalry, taken prisoners and brought to Winchester, the details of the affair have not transpired. Col. Jackson retired to draw the enemy into our line of operations, and Gen. Johnston, with the entire force under his command, advanced. Here the record stops, but I hope the telegraph to-day will bring such news of a great battle as will make the 4th of July doubly dear to every Southern heart.

By the way, speaking of newspaper correspondents, there is a small brigade here, representing between them, nearly every leading journal in the South. Some of them are doing duty with the sword; the rest stick to the ancient idea that the 'pen is mightier than the sword;' but all, I believe, are as religiously faithful in their respective vocations, as good Christians ought to be. Mentally and numerically, they are emphatically of the fat of the land.

The few with whom I have thus far had the pleasure of 'bibulating,' are Gen. Partridge, of the Vicksburgh *Whig*; Col. Alexander, of the Savannah *Republican*; Chaplain Jenkins, of the New-Orleans *Delta*; Maj. Perry, of the *Pic*; Capt. Kennedy, of the Selma (Ala.) *Issue* (I think), and Lieut. Duncan, of the telegraphic corps."

In another letter the same correspondent says:

"The Hampton Legion is encamped at a beautiful spot, about two miles from Richmond, called Griffin's Spring. Your correspondent was present at a very creditable dress parade. At present Lieut.-Col. Johnson commands. Three infantry companies, three cavalry companies, and the artillery companies, are here now."

I am sorry to observe in some quarters a disposition to indulge in an angry controversy relative to the presumed action of individual States in the Confederacy. Some newspaper men are nothing if not critical. For the sake of Heaven cannot we put aside quarreling and recrimination until after the war is over? The comments of some newspapers upon Virginia are creating a feeling of indignation among this people which may be the germs of worse dissensions at a future time. These comments are not only imprudent—they are unjust. Virginia is doing nobly, gloriously. Is she true to the South? Let the vote on the Ordinance of Secession answer. Outside of the Abolition Panhandle, the vote for the South was nearly unanimous. Virginia has now 50,000 men armed, equipped and in the field. This is a fact, for I have it from an official source.

The other ten States of the Confederacy have not contributed much more to the defence of this border. Virginia has done this in less than three months. Many of the other States have been preparing six and ten months. * * This day they have in the field a splendid army of 50,000 men. * * What, then, is there to justify the continued sneers of journalists and correspondents, the misrepresentations, the insinuations of lukewarmness, even of cowardice, against the Old Dominion? Let those come here and do something towards carrying it to a successful issue. That would be much better than sowing the seeds of jealousy and dissension among our own people.

It is utterly impossible to form a conjecture as to what may transpire at Manassas. Those of us who are or have been permitted to visit the fortifications are permitted, from prudential reasons, to say nothing of them; and we can only say to our readers, be confident of success! Carolinians, *ye* know Beauregard! He has not retreated one step from his first position. Out of the force under his command, variously estimated between thirty and fifty thousand men, only three thousand are at the Junction. Every hour brings the army nearer to Alexandria, and he is preparing a thunderbolt that will soon fall and shiver the lines of the Lincolnites into fragments. At least six regiments are composed of your own brothers and fathers, and their courage you dare not doubt. The army is within seven miles of Alexandria, and we may hope that ere as many days elapse, they will be twice the distance beyond."

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The Richmond papers mention the arrival of various members of the bogus Congress, which is to assemble in that city on the 20th, unless events should interfere with that design. Among the number are the following:

"Albert Rust, Arkansas; A. J. Albert, Jr., William H. Ryan, William H. Brown, Baltimore; Col. Hill Carter, Virginia; Ex-Gov. Enoch Louis Lowe, Maryland. Of the South Carolina delegation, Col. W. Porcher Mills is attached to the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and is doing duty at Manassas Junction. James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, is in Richmond, having been appointed in place of Judge Withers, resigned. Lawrence M. Keitt has been in our city for several days, and we understand proceeds to Fairfax to-day, accompanied by T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, hoping to be able to do a little fighting 'on their own hook' before the assembling of Congress. Mr. Keitt thinks there is 'some game' in the neighborhood of Fairfax. Col. Francis S. Barrow, of Georgia, is with Gen. Johnston's command, at or near Martinsburgh, at the head of his regiment, doing duty, however, as Brevet Brigadier-General. We understand Col. Bartow has resigned his seat in Congress, where his knowledge of military affairs will be much missed."

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter:

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 18, 1861.

Hon. Thomas F. Drayton, Charleston, S. C.:

Sir: The Congress of the Confederate States, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles.

It has been deemed advisable, in carrying out this law, to circulate in advance lists for subscription, in which every planter can indicate the portion of his crop which he is disposed to lend for the support of the Government. It is proposed that no disturbance shall be made of the usual arrangements of each planter for selling his crop, but that he shall simply indicate the portion he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, and the factor in whose hands it is placed for sale; and shall order the factor to exchange the proceeds of sale of the subscribed portion for Confederate Bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest.

Several of these lists are herewith sent you, and you are requested to act as Commissioner in bringing the same to the attention of the people of your district or county. You will use your discretion as to the best mode of bringing the matter forward; but it is suggested that it would be desirable to use any public occasion, and to induce as many gentlemen as you can to make individual applications to their fellow-citizens. As soon as you shall have procured as many signatures as you can to any one list, you will please forward it to this Department. To provide against loss of any list, it is desirable that they should be signed in duplicate, and forwarded by different mails.

Respectfully,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

True copy: Thomas F. Drayton.

STARTLING NEWS.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following dispatch, under date of Richmond, July 5. The concluding paragraph undoubtedly gives a clue to the flag of truce which came to Washington a few days ago:

"A gentleman who has just arrived from Winchester informs me that Gen. Johnston had a fight with Patterson on the night of the 3d inst., which was continued on the 4th. Johnston repulsed Patterson three times, and finally got between him and the river, where the retreat of the entire force is cut off. It is reported that Johnston has telegraphed Beauregard for reinforcements, and given notice that the women and children must leave Martinsburgh, as he intends to shell the town, the greater part of the enemy being there, cooped up. Col. Jackson, with a considerable body of Virginians, has joined Johnston, and the probability is that Patterson's force will be cut to pieces. No further details of the affair have been received.

Later—The report of Johnston's success has been corroborated by several passengers, and is credited at the War Department.

The blockade of the Chesapeake, it is said, has been broken by private individuals by permission of Lincoln and Butler. The facts are in possession of the British Minister at Washington, Lord Lyons, and trouble between the Lincoln Government and England may be expected.

News has been received that Capt. Baker and his associates of the privateer *Savannah* have been found guilty of piracy. The Confederate authorities promptly ordered Col. Bowman and a National prisoner here to be taken into custody, and it is understood will notify Lincoln that if any harm is done to one of the Carolinians, it will be immediately followed by retaliation to the fullest extent, even to *hanging*.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

A clergyman from Virginia, now on a visit to a friend in this city, says the Newark *Mercury*, gives a doleful picture of the condition of the rebels in that State. The troops in many places are down with the typhus fever and other diseases, and all suffer much from the insufficiency of the commissariat. Widespread insubordination exists among the men, and discipline seems out of the question. A good proportion of the troops are but poorly armed, while some are not armed at all. The leaders, convinced of the weakness of their cause, are growing desperate, and the people would hail with joy any army that would deliver them from their oppressors.

Another gentleman, recently from Georgia, says that provisions in that State are growing very scarce, and suffering will very soon be general. In Savannah, coffee is selling at fifty cents per pound, tea is equally dear, while cheese and similar articles are not to be obtained at all. These reports, from perfectly reliable men, will give our readers some idea of the weakness of the rebels, and show the impossibility of their maintaining themselves in the treasonable attitude they have assumed.

MR. MAY'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "I am in possession of some facts which may throw some light upon the mysterious movements connected with the visit of Hon. Henry May to Richmond. It is an undeniable fact, that at the time Mr. May was a candidate for Congress in Baltimore, he received the votes not only of Republican Union men, but also of Union men who did not take ground in favor of the war, and also the votes of many whose sympathies were with the South. It is certain, too, that his election was regarded with pleasure at the South. So far as Mr. May himself is concerned, I am positive in saying that he is ardently and sincerely attached to the Union, and wishes it reconstructed. But he is opposed to the war, which he believes to be unjust and unnecessary. He believes, too, that the war will never cause or result in a reconstruction of the Union; but that the longer it is continued, the more impossible will Union become. Mr. Davis, knowing these to be his views, invited him to Richmond, hoping that through his influence in Congress the door of reconciliation might be again opened

Before going to Richmond, Mr. May came to Washington, and had two interviews with the President. You may rely upon the fact that he received no countenance in his undertaking from Mr. Lincoln. The President is firm in his determination to hold no parley with rebels but at the cannon's mouth, and so expressed himself to Mr. May. That the mysterious dispatch brought to the President by the flag of truce was from Mr. Davis, and that it had reference to the settlement of the present war by negotiation, seems now to be generally conceded. The suppositions that it referred to an exchange of prisoners, or to matters in Western Virginia, are entirely gratuitous and absurd.

It is equally certain that whatever may have been the overtures made by Mr. Davis to the President, they have been decidedly rejected. Mr. May may now come here and take his seat. His mission, if it was a mission for peace, has been fruitless. War is now the word—a sharp and decisive war."

A WRECKED COFFEE VESSEL.

A letter from Norfolk to the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"A large ship, with about 750 bags of coffee, went ashore off Cape Henry on Monday night. She has been secured by our men, who are glad to realize such a prize with this cargo."

FOURTH OF JULY.

A letter from Norfolk to the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Col. Huger makes a strong appeal to our people for the observance of the 4th of July. From the preparations we hear taking place, the day will pass off most patriotically."

There was also an enthusiastic observance at Richmond, and a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated July 4, says:

"Business is, in a great measure, suspended here to-day. Confederate flags are waving in all parts of the city, and one among the most splendid waves majestically over the office of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. No daily papers will be issued in this city to-morrow. We learn that 'the old and glorious Fourth' is being celebrated in several of the cities and towns of Georgia and South Carolina."

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 6, contains reports of the manner in which Fourth of July was celebrated in that city. Picnics seem to have been the distinguishing feature of the day, military displays being dispensed with, perhaps because they had not soldiers enough to make a respectable parade. The Seventy-six Association also celebrated the day with a supper. Mr. Samuel L. Hammond was among the speakers. The style of his oratory is fairly represented in the following extract:

"We of the Charleston Riflemen hope, and I doubt not but that you join us in the hope, that the golden bowl which now overflows with brotherly love will never be broken—that the silver cords of friendship which bind our hearts will never be loosened. [Applause.] We have heard the promethean eloquence of the gifted gentleman who has so nobly represented the ladies. 'We have hung upon the honey of his tongue.' We have heard that from the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, down to the orange groves and coral reefs of Florida—from where the Atlantic rolls its frothcapped waves against our eastern shore, across the Rocky Mountains—over the prairies of Arkansas and the wilds of Texas, to where the Rio Grande rolls and leaps along the burning sands of Mexico; throughout our South land—from where at rosy morn the sun lifts his kingly brow above the blue waters of the East, to where he reclines below the glory-crowned hills and fire-bathed trees of the West, and pillows his regal head upon a purple cloud beneath the calm and holy shades of Eventide—the children of the free and brave have risen in their might, and gone forth to achieve a victory—to win a new independence."

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The following is from a letter written by one of the officers of the United States blockading squadron, off Charleston (S. C.) Harbor:

U. S. Steam-Frigate Wabash, June 27.

* * * The other day a steamer bearing a flag of truce came out of the harbor, and one of our boats was taken in tow by the tug *Union* to board her. The officer was met at the gangway by a person in uniform, who introduced himself as "Captain" Lee, of the Confederate States Army, and desired to go on board the *Wabash*. He was informed that it was impossible for him to do so, but that if he had any communication, verbal or written, it would be taken to the commander.

He then brought out a document addressed to the commander of the blockading squadron, and said he would wait for an answer. The communication was from S. P. Gist, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina, asking for an exchange of prisoners, "rank for rank, according to the usages and customs of war," supposing that we had prisoners on board taken from the privateer *Savannah*.

What prisoners they can have is a mystery to us, unless they have captured some vessel which we do not know of.

The steamer which carried the flag of truce was filled with citizens of Charleston, among whom were Porcher and Pelop, formerly of the United States Navy. It was an abuse of the flag of truce, such as would render her a prize if caught with the flag flying. The captain was informed that hereafter no flag of truce would be recognized, if the vessel had any one on board excepting those immediately connnected with the business upon which it came.

Yesterday we took the *Solferino*, loaded with coffee, thirty-eight days from Rio and bound for Charleston. She gave us a sharp chase, but we succeeded in catching her just as she was entering the harbor. As soon as she was captured the Captain was as demure as possible, and he tells all sorts of stories to excuse himself.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

We find the following letter in the Mobile *Advertiser* of June 29:

Mobile, Friday, June 28.

Sir: The telegram shown you yesterday by us, led you to believe the schooner *Deciada* "had arrived safely at New-Orleans from this port." This vessel is loaded with grain at New-Orleans, and has not left that port—her cargo is being taken out and sold. No vessel has arrived at New-Orleans or at *this port* since the *Oregon* was fired into.

The blockading squadron have probably taken the schooners *Fanny*, loaded with railroad iron, *Three Brothers* and *Zuhme*, loaded with salt bound here—and the *Olive Branch* and *Benbury* from this port to New-Orleans. Yours respectfully,

L. P. HILL & CO.

A REFUGEE FROM ARKANSAS.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following interesting narrative:

Mr. Amos Bradley reached this city, yesterday, from Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas, *via* Cairo, and, after a stay of a few hours, proceeded to Buffalo, on the propeller *Concord*. He has letters from Gen. Prentiss and others, which avouch his credibility, to say nothing of his face, in whose lineaments sterling honesty and dauntless courage seem to struggle for the mastery. He is a son of A. Bradley, a well-known paper-maker of Danville, Livingston County, New-York, and, although a young man, is not a stranger to adventure, having belonged to the Japan expedition under Com. Perry.

Mr. Bradley went to Camden about twelve months since, in the employ of a branch of the Overland Stage Company, running through Arkansas to Unis Landing, on the Mississippi. One W. F. Baker officiates in the capacity of agent at Camden. About the 7th of June, Bradley made a formal demand upon Baker for a settlement, there being about $175 due him. Baker replied very significantly, with a sinister look well suited to his words: "We are pretty much done settling with such fellows as you." Bradley comprehended at once the true state of the case, and seeing two twenty dollar gold pieces lying upon the table, the task of declaring them "contraband," and transferring them to his breeches pocket, was performed in less time than the act could be described. Baker drew a knife and approached him, but a chair was wielded so effectually that he was soon placed *hors de combat*. Immediately after this occurrence Bradley was seized by a mob, who took his watch and everything else he had, (except the double eagles, which had slipped down into the lining of his pants,) and, amid the most horrible blasphemy, and cries of "Hang the Yankee son of a b——h!" he was hurried off to jail. After three days' confinement he was placed in irons. He expected every day would be his last, but on the night of the 28th or 29th of June, after an incarceration of three weeks, relief came, as unexpected as it was grateful. The Southern jails are generally isolated structures, the keeper not living under the same roof, as at the North, and this is the case of the one at Camden. On the night in question Bradley heard his name called at the grate by a voice that seemed a familiar one. Upon responding to the call, he was overjoyed to find a particular friend in the person of his nocturnal visitor, a young man named Robert Templeton, also an employe of the Stage Company. He brought a hammer and cold-chisel, which, by the way, had been stolen from Baker, the amiable gentleman to whom reference has already been made. The prisoner was informed by Templeton that it was the intention of the mob to hang him in two or three days, but perhaps by proper use of the hammer and cold-chisel that part of the programme might be indefinitely postponed. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock, and between 1 and 2 his escape was effected, having severed the bolts of his irons, and then severed the staples of the door in the same way, after which he had only to pick his way through a thin brick wall to make good his escape. A man named Robinson who (cut under Gen. Prentiss, in Mexico) was incarcerated at the same time in another compartment for the crime of being a Union man. Bradley proffered his aid in getting him out, but Robinson generously refused to listen to the suggestion, for fear that his own escape would be jeopardized, and he reluctantly left without him. Knowing that if he fled by land he would be tracked by bloodhounds, he made his way down the Ouachita River, partly by swimming and partly by wading, lying by in the daytime and traveling by night. On the fifth night he reached Saline River, whence he was taken to Collins Station by a driver of the Stage Company, who also furnished him with a pair of pants, his own being torn into shreds. He then made his way to Memphis *via* Unis Landing. At the latter place he learned that seven hundred negroes had risen at —— Bayou, (name forgotten,) which occasioned intense excitement among the entire population, only one man being left at the wharf-boat, a fact to which he was doubtless indebted for his safety, as a great hue and cry was raised concerning him after his escape from jail. At Columbus, where he arrived on the 4th of July, the people had turned out *en masse* to celebrate the day at Union City. No troops of consequence were seen either at Memphis or between that city and Cairo.

At Cairo, he was surprised to meet a man whom he recognized as one who had mingled freely in the mob at Camden, and whom he remembered to have questioned him rather closely. It is almost unnecessary to add that the man proved to be one of Gen. Prentiss' spies.

The combination of favorable circumstances under which Bradley made his escape, would not probably occur in one case out of a thousand. Every man against whom the slightest suspicion rests of entertaining Union sentiments, is marked by the mob. While Bradley was in jail, his memory was refreshed with the particulars of a scene in which he figured, last January, when a drunken mob had torn the Stars and Stripes and then trampled upon the fragments. Bradley remarked that it was "enough to make a man's blood run cold," and was warned at the same time to "keep shady." Yet there is no lack of Union sentiment, awaiting a favorable opportunity to manifest itself. Slaveholders, able to give bonds for half a million of dollars, are Union men at heart, and the very county (Ouachita) in which the above incidents transpired, gave a Union majority last Winter of 700.

Templeton, who furnished the means of escape, is now safe, and there is no harm in giving his name.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The following documents are published in the St. Louis papers:

Head-quarters at the Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo., July 5, 1861.

To Wm. S. Mosely, State Auditor, and A. W. Morrison, State Treasurer.

Gentlemen: I am instructed by Gen. N. Lyon, commanding this Military District, to notify you that your offices can be opened, and that you can resume the duties of the same upon the following condition, viz: "That a committee shall be appointed to supervise the issuing of warrants by the State Auditor and the payment of the same by the State Treasurer." In accordance with said instructions I have appointed Gen. Thos. L. Price, Dr. B. Bruns and Col. Allen P. Richardson, said committee, who will be governed by the letter of instructions received by me from Gen. Lyon.

HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Colonel Commanding Post.

Treasurer's Office, Mo.,
City of Jefferson, Thursday, July 5, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

I presume it is generally known that my office has been closed and guarded by Col. Boernstein's command since about the 15th of June last. From the above notice, which I to-day have received from him, it will be seen that I have been authorized to open it again with certain restrictions prescribed by him on my official action. It is true that it is in the highest degree humiliating to any citizen of this State, and more especially to a public officer, elected by the free voters of the State, who has taken an oath to discharge faithfully his duty under the laws of the State, to be arrested and held by military power, required to take an oath unknown to any law of the land, or be held in custody, and finally to be obliged to discharge the duties of his office, *if at all*, under restrictions neither required or contemplated by the laws of the State. No one can feel a deeper, and more lasting sense of humiliation and wrong at these things, both as an officer and as a man, than I do. But notwithstanding all this, I believe the public good requires me, even under these restrictions, to enter on the discharge of my official duties. It is the end of the second quarter of the year, and the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, the Blind Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are entitled to their respective appropriations, without which they must be thrown helpless and destitute on the charities of the world. The Penitentiary also would be compelled to suspend all its work, as all the guards and officers about it must leave, unless they receive their pay. Thousands are now suffering for their pay for services, provisions and other things furnished the Southwest expedition. A quarter's salary is now due every civil officer in the State, and the support of their families depends upon their receiving it. Hundreds of persons are now waiting to pay the taxes on their land before the time given them for this purpose expires, and it is advertised for sale. All these things depend upon the opening of my office. Besides, the payment of these several appropriations and demands will be the means of putting a large amount of money in circulation, which is more than ever before needed to relieve our overburdened people from the pecuniary distress which is now weighing them down. If the office be opened, this money is at once thrown out among the people, and may be the means of doing much good; otherwise it must lie idle in the treasury of the State, while thousands are suffering for the want of it. These are some of the many reasons which have influenced me to the course I have taken in submitting quietly to an infringement on my rights as a citizen, and to an illegal and unwarrantable restriction of my action as an officer of the State. In submitting to these things, I desire to say that I have not in the slightest degree either changed or surrendered my political opinions, which, in common with every citizen, I have the right to entertain and express.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

HOW EX-SENATOR GREEN WAS CAUGHT.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., July 6, gives the following particulars of Senator Green's capture:

"Yesterday evening the steamer *Black Hawk* arrived at our levee, bringing the balance of Col. Palmer's Regiment, provisions, &c. Everybody felt rejoiced on the arrival of the troops. They took up their quarters with the balance of the troops at the Christian University, on the hill.

The troops are doing good work. Yesterday, twelve miles from here, they caught the flying Ex-United States Senator James S. Green. They demanded Mr. Green to halt, which he did not do; the next was a gun fired over his head, which brought him to a stop. They brought him to the University as a prisoner of war, where he is still remaining. It is rumored in town that the Ex-Senator will not swear allegiance to the United States, and if he would swear, the commanding officer would not accept it. I expect Uncle Sam will give him his due. A great many of the Secessionists have fled since the arrival of the troops. Arrests are constantly made, and in a short time we will hear of good times. At the residence of Mr. Green the Stars and Stripes were run up by the command, instead of the secession flag, which was captured by the troops."

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Under date of July 8, the correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Cairo:

"The work of enlisting for the three years, or the war, is going on since with a renewed impetus. Col. McArthur's splendid regiment have nearly all reenlisted. So far, 820 of them have, and still more will. Col. McArthur is one of the most popular and efficient officers of the brigade, and his men will stand by him.

In Col. Morgan's and Oglesby's regiments the work is actively going on, and the majority of both these fine regiments will reenlist. Their commanding field officers are very popular, and rank justly from long experience on the field and eminent abilities, combined with the esteem of their commands, as gallant and tried officers who cannot be spared from the service. The same may be said of the great majority of the officers in these regiments. In Col. Cook's regiment, now stationed at Mound City, I am sorry to say that there seems to be considerable discontent amongst the rank and file as regards some of their officers, and from present indications most of them may retire. However, it is hoped that this fine regiment may be kept together yet. Col. Cook is a very able officer and popular with the regiment, and matters may be arranged yet so as to retain them in service.

The companies of artillery stationed here will nearly to a man go in for the war. This is a matter of congratulation, as all of the companies are picked men, finely disciplined and drilled. Should any of the members leave any of these companies, their places will be quickly filled, as it is a branch of the service eagerly sought for by the flower of our citizens; however, there will be few openings unless new companies are formed.

I learn, to-day, from Capt. Taylor, of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, which has gone, and for the war, that Major McKinstry, of St. Louis, has been authorized to buy for it in St. Louis sixty-six draft and twenty-saddle horses.

This battalion will have six pieces of artillery, four of which they have now, and to which will be added two rifled brass pieces.

Col. Lawler's and Wallace's regiments, stationed at Bird's Point, are getting along finely, being in an admirable state of discipline and health.

A reconnoitering expedition was made by Gen. Prentiss on Saturday, down the Mississippi, about 18 miles, on the steamer *W. H. Brown*. Capt. Callam's fine company and Col. Morgan's regiment accompanied him. The islands and points on the Missouri shore were closely scanned, as reports had come that there were some rebels about. None, however, were found.

A huge columbiad, a sixty-four pounder, calculated to throw either solid shot or shell, arrived here yesterday, per railroad from Pittsburgh, to be mounted on Fort Prentiss.

The health of the camp continues excellent. One death occurred yesterday, that of a German boy who had been taken into the hospital some time since with an injured leg. It was amputated twice, but tetanus set in and killed him.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL AND THE ARTIST OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The paths of "own correspondents" and "special artists," although peculiarly pleasant in peaceful times, seem to lead over singularly rough roads now that the drum beats—especially in the revolted States. Some time ago the Harpers,—with a view, undoubtedly, to their own glorification and the exaltation of their journal,—announced to the world that they had dispatched a "special artist" to the South in behalf of their *Weekly*, and that he was then traveling in company with W. H. Russell, LL.D., Barrister at Law, and special correspondent of the London *Times*. On a copy of the journal containing this announcement finding its way South, Mr. Russell was waited upon by a committee, who expressed a desire to obtain possession of the person of this young artist, that they might confiscate it for the benefit of the Confederate States. Thereupon Mr. Russell published a card in the Mobile *Register*, denying that any artist was traveling with him in behalf of *Harper's Weekly*, whereupon the proprietors of the latter journal, to justify themselves from the charge of misrepresenting their business arrangements to the public, reiterated the assertion, and continued to publish sketches "taken by our special artist, traveling in company with W. H. Russell, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law." Subsequently, on the return of Mr. Davis—the artist referred to—and on his representing that the card in question was only published by Mr. Russell with the amiable design of averting from the whole party an enforced reception of the hospitalities commonly bestowed by Southerners upon guests suspected of unfriendliness to the "peculiar institution," the *Weekly* published a portrait of Mr. Russell, with a flattering sketch of his "life and works." To vindicate the course which they have taken, and the statements which they have made, the Messrs. Harper lately called upon their artist to use his pen in their behalf as he has before used his pencil. In this week's issue of the *Journal of Civilization* he does so, stating that he met Mr. Russell in Washington, and communicated his desire to travel South in his company, at the same time reading to him a note which he had received from his employers containing instructions. Mr. Russell's reply to the proposal was in substance:

"Tell the editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am very happy to have so pleasant a companion on my journey."

Mr. Davis tells the rest of his story thus: "About a fortnight afterward I received a note from Mr. Russell, announcing his approaching departure, and we left accordingly together. Previous to my departure I had been introduced to Mr. John Forsyth, and had informed him of the engagement I was under with you. Mr. Forsyth politely invited me to go to Mobile with himself and family. This courtesy I declined on the ground of my prior engagement with Mr. Russell; and I did not meet Mr. Forsyth again till we reached Mobile, when I was the recipient of fresh attentions at his hands.

One afternoon at Mobile, I found Mr. John Forsyth in company with other gentlemen in Mr. Russell's private parlor. Mr. Forsyth called my attention to a paragraph in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* stating that you had 'dispatched an artist to the South in company with Mr. Russell.'

I saw that a crisis had arrived. The loyal tone of the *Weekly* had rendered it most obnoxious among the rebels. Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Forsyth—both knowing perfectly well my connection with *Harper's Weekly*—cast significant looks at me; the 'other gentlemen,' less thoroughly informed, looked suspicious and angry. (I was afterward informed that the house was surrounded, and that I ran some risk of closing my career then and there.) Under the circumstances, feeling no thirst for martyrdom, no desire to embarrass Mr. Russell, who had been so kind to me, and, to tell you the truth, some anger at you, for publishing a statement which might have rendered my journey futile and endangered my life, I simply replied that 'the advertisement was very strange, and I could not understand it.' I permitted myself to be represented as an artist, drawing for the *Illustrated London News*; and this so thoroughly satisfied the 'other gentlemen' that they withdrew.

After they had gone, Mr. Russell thoughtfully advised me to leave the Confederate States before copies of *Harper's Weekly*, containing my sketches, should reach the South. I jocosely assured him that that there was little danger, as the chances were, that my drawings had been stolen from the mails by the Secessionists—a prediction which was afterward verified.

I am very sorry, indeed, to be placed in an attitude of antagonism to Mr. Russell, to whom I am indebted for many favors and courtesies. But the fact is, that both he and Mr. John Forsyth were well aware, from their first acquaintance with me, that I was the special artist of *Harper's Weekly*. And if my regard for them, and for the interests of the journal I represented, induced me to keep my vocation a secret at an imminent crisis, in Mobile, I do not think I thereby acted dishonorably, or justified them in denying what they previously knew."

This statement is confirmed by Maj. Ben. Perley Poor, who was present at an interview between Mr. Russell and Mr. Davis, in the course of which the matter was discussed, and in some points by a note from Mr. Samuel Ward, Mr. Russell's traveling companion, dated New-Orleans, June 25, in the course of which he says:

"In the present interrupted state of communications, and amid the perilous excitements of these trying times, *it has been thought unsafe for Mr. Davis to continue a tour rendered unusually insecure by an indiscreet notice at the heading of your 'Weekly.'*"

So the matter stands at present. The occurrence doubtless brought home to Mr. Russell a conviction of the necessity of keeping his "lines of communication open," as he expressed himself in one of his letters, and demonstrated very conclusively that a residence in the Confederate States was not preferable to one in the United States.

HON. DAVID KILGORE ON THE CRISIS.

Hon. David Kilgore, of Indiana, writes as follows to Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky:

Washington, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

Dear Sir: I know you will pardon me for not writing to you at an earlier day when I assure you that my time has been constantly occupied since here in discharging indispensable duties which I owed to my constituents.

I feel confident the day is not far distant when the mind of every intelligent man in Kentucky and elsewhere will be disabused as to the policy of President Lincoln and his supporters, and all know to a certainty that, whilst the President feels it to be his sworn duty to *reclaim and defend the public property and enforce the faithful execution of the laws*, he has no disposition whatever to make war upon the *institution of Slavery* in any of the States, or to make war at all if it can be avoided.

I hope you will pardon me for saying that, in my opinion, much harm has been done to the Union cause, by men professing to be its friends, by the abuse and misapplication of the term *coercion*. Many good and true men who have freely denounced the cesesion movement as an outrage upon the Constitution, and as entirely unjustifiable, have destroyed the force of their denunciations by accompanying them with a declaration of hostility and opposition to any coercive measures upon the part of the Government to prevent it, as if *it were possible to enforce any law against guilty violators of its provisions without coercion.*

Let us for a moment examine the acts of the Secessionists, and see whether they deserve either favor or sympathy at our hands. They have, without cause, fired into our unarmed and defenceless vessels that were in the discharge of Government duties; they have forcibly taken possession of our forts, armories, navy-yards, arsenals, mints, money, valuable machinery, public arms, and provisions. They have denied the right to the Government of furnishing supplies to the famishing troops in our fortifications, and after months' preparations, have, by force of arms, driven out the Government troops. They have formed a large army, and publicly threatened to take possession of the National Capital. They have assumed to grant letters-of-marque, licensing piracy upon our commerce. All of which our Union men, with an "if," profess to condemn, but are still opposed to the Government, or those charged with the execution of the laws, resorting to any coercive measures to prevent the wrongs or to enforce the rights of the Government, so necessary for the maintenance of its character and power.

Such men, I again repeat, have done much harm to the Union cause, and have strengthened the hands and encouraged the Secessionists throughout the country. I sincerely believe, had the true Union men everywhere taken strong ground at an early day in favor of a rigid enforcement of the laws, that secession would have been crushed in the bud, instead of being allowed to mature and bring forth its bitter and bloody fruits. But so long as the Border States manifested a disposition to stand as a kind of breastwork between the Government and the Secessionists, they felt secure in the prosecution of their work, preparatory to the final overthrow and destruction of our national existence. Now, when they find that by their oft-repeated acts of aggression and outrage they have aroused the friends of the Union, and that, with great unanimity, they are found rallying to the defence of our national flag and national honor, the Border States of Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky, are desired to allow the theatre of war to be transferred to their fair fields and family hearths. And the constituted authorities of the two first-named States have kindly consented to allow it to be done, and to transfer to their people the devastating and desolating consequences of a wicked and bloody civil war, which they had no agency whatever in inaugurating or bringing upon the country.

I am proud, indeed, of the wisdom manifested by the noble and patriotic people of my native State (Kentucky) in not allowing themselves to be led by this secession *ignis fatuus*, or forced by the executive power or influence of their Governor and *ex-Vice-President* into the inextricable difficulties with which the people of Virginia now find themselves surrounded. The condition of the once proud and happy people of that Old Dominion is deplorable, indeed. Her commerce is destroyed; her credit impaired or ruined; her energies paralyzed; her people oppressed by taxation; her best citizens abandoning their once happy homes; her churches, where the wicked were *wont* to be converted from their sins, are now converted into soldiers' quarters, and the sacred pulpits made the depositories of hostile arms, while her floral gardens are made the pasture-fields for dragoon-horses. All this has been brought about, in a few short weeks, by the folly and wickedness of a few designing men, who hope to elevate themselves upon the ruins of their country and the degradation of the great body of the people.

The historian will search in vain for a philosophical reason to justify the action of these desperate wicked men, who have involved our country in the present difficulties, and endangered the perpetuity of the best Government in the world—a government without the power to oppress—which, under the Providence of God, showered unstinted blessings upon millions of happy freemen, without imposing upon them one single burden to clog their progress or mar their happiness. The apologist will not find his simple declaration that "the South could not submit to the great wrongs inflicted on her by the North," a sufficient excuse, but will be expected to specify the wrongs inflicted, and the *valuable rights infringed by the North*, in order to excuse or palliate acts which have produced so much misery and wretchedness as will constitute an important part of the history of the present war.

Do not understand me as intending to exonerate the Northern people from all wrongful acts, as I intend no such thing, but have only to say that they have done no act which can be tortured into an excuse or *justification for destroying* the Government. I have already written too much, let me hear from you. Respectfully, yours, &c.

SPEECH BY EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Geo. F. Boutwell, of Massachusettts, was among the speakers at Lowell on July 4. He said in the course of his address:

"Now, then, I say here to-day that this contest, inaugurated by the rebels of the South, will have no successful and complete end until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God given right of all the sons of men. [Applause.] I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated. I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophically, and inevitably toward the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the ballot box, or statesman administering the Government of this country, or the General who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace.

I stand here to say one thing more: That this contest has no conclusion in which any patriot can take satisfaction except it be based upon the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in Maryland, in Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, with compensation to loyal citizens. [Applause.] And I will tell you why. Washington, on the left bank of the Potomac, is to-day menaced by hostile hosts of rebellious traitors, who have come up from Texas and the Gulf of Mexico and the savannahs of the South; and I thank God I have yet the heart and spirit to say, that I do not wish to live in a country whose Capitol may thus be menaced. I tell you, it is because Slavery is in Virginia, because it is in Maryland, and in the District of Columbia, that those men are there. Do you believe that but for the admission of Slavery, the men of Virginia, who glory in the fame and the name of the patriotic Henry, of Jefferson, of Pendleton, and greater than them all—Washington himself—would to-day be leading the first revolution the world has ever seen of tyrants against the people—this revolution distinguishably marked from all other revolutions that the world has ever seen, the rebellion of tyrants against the rights of the people and the existence of Constitutional Government? Now, I say that whoever makes peace and unfurls that banner over the country without first in some way providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia commits an error and a wrong, and all generations shall pay the penalty thereof.

This war in which we are engaged is not a temporary affair; is not the work even of one generation of men, but the result of a conspiracy thirty years old, ripening into treason eleven years ago, into open war this year 1861. I am of those who believe that the men of the South who have staked everything dear to men upon the result of this contest will fight it out to the bitter end. One thing only stands in their way: They want means, material, and they need men to-day. We see how our own people, accustomed to the pursuits of ordinary industry—to the discipline of the schools, of the shops, of the manufactures, and of the farms—change their vocation, and take up the pursuit of war. I saw in an extract from a Richmond paper a few days ago, that in a year the men from your factories will be better soldiers than the Texas rangers. They are better soldiers to-day, because war is discipline; discipline is the result of brains systematically applied, and this war to-day, which we are waging successfully, is simply the power which we have to discipline ourselves, applied to the necessity in which war has placed us.

I am one of those who believe that Gen. Scott, the hero of many wars, is doing his duty faithfully and efficiently. [Applause.] I esteem it one of the most agreeable recollections of my life that in the month of April, within a week after that 19th of April, when Middlesex and Massachusetts became more immortal than ever, and endeared to the country—within a week after that 19th of April, I had an opportunity to spend an hour with the veteran chieftain of our armies, and had an opportunity to see with what power, with what clearness, facility and precision, he discharged the great duties of his office. Though born in Virginia, yet educated for nearly fifty years in the service of the Government, he said to a few friends around him, 'When I was hardly twenty-eight years of age, my country gave me a General's commission, and within three months I led one of her armies to battle and victory. Forty-seven years in her service,' said he, with emotion, 'it will be the crowning glory of my life, under the Stars and Stripes, to restore peace and union to our country.' [Great applause.] There may be impatient men—they sometimes have something to do with newspapers—who think within ninety days the Administration should martial two hundred thousand men, discipline them, provide a sufficient commissariat, supply officers, send them into the field, and subjugate the rebels. But let them move over the Potomac on one side, to the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi on the other, with a blockade such as the world never saw, from Galveston to Baltimore, and see that these rebels will be crushed in the mighty embrace of the Union and expire at the feet of Liberty. [Prolonged applause.]

But this war on the part of these rebels is a necessity, and they could not escape from it any more than we can escape from maintaining this Union and the supremacy of that flag, and I will tell you why. This Government is not strong enough to hold in bondage four millions of people; that is the difficulty. They may have Gen. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan to administer it; but I tell you, this country is not strong enough to hold four millions of slaves in bondage, and therefore they sought to flee from this country that they might establish a military slaveholding oligarchy, and extend slavery through Mexico, Central America, to the Isthmus of Darien. There is no safety or escape except in the emancipation of these negroes, and therefore it was a necessity on their part.

You have seen, within the past six months, the Czar of all the Russias, having under his control one-sixth of the whole people of the globe, has emancipated forty millions of serfs, because that gigantic empire and that despotic form of government could not hold in slavery forty millions of people. I believe, and I thank God for it, neither this country nor any other Government on the face of the earth is equal to holding three centuries four millions of negroes in bondage. [Cheers.] Now, then, Slavery goes down; I don't know when. Mr. Calhoun, within six months of his death, said to a gentleman in the confidence of the South, now at Richmond, not in her armies, but giving counsel and advice, a citizen of South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun said, within six months preceding his death: Slavery will go down, Sir, and it will go down in the twinkling of an eye. It is only known to the omniscient eye of Heaven whether this immediate contest does not portend the destruction of Slavery in the twinkling of an eye. [Applause.] If so, then God have mercy upon them who in their madness seek to maintain this system of human bondage in the decay of freedom. [Cheers.]"

ADDRESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July in Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler made the following address to the troops there assembled:

Fellow Officers and Soldiers of the American Army: I could not allow this day, so glorious in the memory of our beloved country's history—so indicative of her grandeur, so indicative of our hopes and our arms—I could not let this day pass without saying a few words to you who are with me in arms in this great and vital struggle for our nation's honor, her integrity and her liberty.

Has there ever been a spectacle like this before upon American soil? A broad and unanimous army of patriotic soldiers arrayed in arms against those very men who should be with us—against brothers who are standing in open rebellion to their native country, its noble laws and its glorious institutions. Here we are, upon this anniversary of our country's natal day, from the North and from the East, come down with one heart and one emotion, and standing on the very soil of her foes to defend her against them.

It is becoming to-day that we examine well our aims and our purposes, that we ponder profoundly upon the duties that are ours in this great and eventful struggle of the nation. Why are we here to-day? It is because the glorious fabric of the Constitution has been attacked and threatened with ignoble destruction. It is because a body of men, blinded like Samson, yet lacking his strength, have encircled with their arms the pillars of this glorious Union, and trying to crumble it down upon their own heads in ruin. It is because to us has been assigned the honorable duty of seeing that the Republic shall suffer no detriment. It is because the glorious flag that now floats over you has been defiled by the shots of an enemy. It is because a band of traitors would trail our country's banner in the dust. It is for these reasons that on this, the natal day of our liberties, that we are found here armed in a struggle for them, as were our fathers in those days of the revolution.

So far as I know, this is the only spot upon Virginia's soil where the booming of cannon is heard to-day, in honor of its memories, and where the anniversary is respected and revered.

Let every man of you, (and I see those before me here who have come from a foreign shore to this land of their adoption, and who are armed to defend her bravely in this hour of her sorrow,) let every man of you, I say, who has lain down, as I have lain down with you, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors in this cause, stop to see that we are all animated by one spirit—a spirit of pure and holy patriotism. Let us be ready to do our enemies no harm, except in necessity to those in arms against us. Let us deal tenderly, especially with those who are not in arms, and show them that a spirit of honor lives with us even in war. Let us deal strictly, persistently—I had almost said severely—with those whom we find in arms, till no man shall say there are not thirty-four stars that shine in that glorious galaxy on our nation's banner.

Countrymen, brothers in arms, *friends*—for I regard every man my friend who stands beside me in arms to-day—let us see to it that we do our duty, and do it nobly, in this contest while it shall last, and we shall go home from the field, to be welcomed with the plaudits and honors of a grateful and enthusiastic people. In this second war of independence, no less will be the glory that will redound to its heroes than in that eventful war which wrought out our liberties.

Let us then pledge ourselves anew to the welfare of the nation. Let us invoke a new determination, and press forward with ardent, patriotic zeal to the issue; and before another anniversary of this glorious day shall be welcomed with the booming of cannon, the waving of our National flag—the one our fathers bequeathed to us—and the shouts of a great and grateful people, this land shall be the most prosperous and glorious nation of the earth.

A LETTER FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following note from Mrs. Lincoln, which, it thinks, is calculated to refute the assertion which has been made that she sympathized with the Secessionists:

Executive Mansion, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Col. John Fry—*My Dear Sir:* It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons, to be used in the defence of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and filial pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that, at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory are rudely assailed by ungrateful and parricidal hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defence they must be invincible.

Please accept, Sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our country.

Yours very sincerely, MARY LINCOLN.
Col. John Fry.

CAPT. MONTGOMERY IN THE FIELD.

The Boston *Journal* makes the following extract from a private letter, dated Ossawotomie, Kansas, July 1:

"Last Friday afternoon, word came to town that Hamilton (of Trading Post notoriety) was just over the border with some 500 men. Our boys, to the number of 50, immediately mustered, and before 9 o'clock were on their way to the Post. Two or three, returned yesterday, report that the Hamilton story is an imposition, but say there are several squads of Secessionists near by, who are meditating mischief. Our boys will assist the Unionists of West Point and neighboring places, in driving out the rebels from among them. Those returned (Elder, Read among them) say they saw a number of Montgomery's Band, from whom they learned that Montgomery had gone into Missouri on the Government secret service. He had under his command Jennerson's company of cavalry, 180 men, and a company or more of infantry, numbering 150 men, all picked and good fighters. He had already had a brush. His advance guard was fired upon, at about twenty miles beyond West Point, by thirty ambushed rebels, and two of his men killed, and several wounded. The main body being close at hand, were immediately drawn up in battle array, a charge was made, and not a man of the thirty lived to tell the tale. Montgomery's special business is no doubt to cut off the retreat of Claib Jackson in the South, and if anybody can do it, he can."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebels are utterly discomfited in Western Virginia—their position is such as to render it extremely improbable that they will venture another battle, unless they are driven to it. Full and reliable details of the battle at Rich Mountain, and the events which followed it, lead inevitably to this conclusion. Gen. MCCLELLAN's dispatches to the War Department state that his success is all that he could desire. He captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage, even to his cups—about two hundred tents, and more than sixty wagons. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners. Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately followed up this most complete victory by by pushing on and occupying Beverly, within a few miles of which GARNETT, at the head of about ten thousand rebels, was encamped. GARNETT hearing of the approach of the National forces, precipitately left, and at last accounts was retreating in confusion on the road to St. George, with Gen. MORRIS in full pursuit, and with a good prospect of his retreat being cut off by Gen. HILL, who has been stationed at Rowlesburgh, and who was instructed to move immediately to intercept GARNETT. Gen. MCCLELLAN closes his dispatch with an intimation that by this time, probably, Gen. COX has driven Gen. WISE and his rebels out of the Kanawha Valley, thus making the work in Western Virginia complete.

We have no news from Gen. PATTERSON's column later than to the 10th inst., when a battle with JOHNSTON's rebel forces was anxiously expected. The enemy were reliably reported to have retreated from Bunker Hill, and to have taken up a position about three miles north of Winchester, where they were awaiting Gen. PATTERSON's attack. Special instructions, it was said, had been received from Gen. SCOTT, through Gen. SANDFORD, relative to the attack.

A report was current in Baltimore, last night, that Gov. HICKS had been assassinated at Cambridge, but it could not be traced to any reliable source.

Congress continued hard at work, yesterday, and accomplished considerable important business. It is quite likely that the present week will see the business for which the session was called entirely completed. In the Senate, Mr. HALE introduced his bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Postmaster-General sent in a communication, in accordance with the request of Congress, explaining the circumstances attending the suspension of the mails in the rebellious States. The credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia, in place of Messrs. HUNTER and MASON—JOHN S. CARLILE and WILLIAM B. WILLEY—were presented by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and a long debate occurred as to the propriety of their admission, which was participated in by Messrs. BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and others, the objections to their admission being constitutional. A motion to refer to the Committee on Elections was finally negatived, 35 to 5, and the new Senators were sworn in. The Loan bill was then taken up, and several amendments suggested by the Committee on Finance were adopted, after which it was laid over temporarily, and the bill to increase the present military establishment was taken up and passed. In the House, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a resolution expelling JOHN B. CLARK, a member from that State, for having borne arms against the Government. Thosv among the members of known secession proclieities did their best to save CLARK from his impending fate, by endeavoring to have the matter referred to the Committe eon Elections, but their efforts were of no avail. He was expelled by a vote of 94 to 45. The President notified the House that he had approved the bill for the payment of the mi'i.ia and volunteers. The opinion of the Attorney-General on portions of the President's Message, including that relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the possibility of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The bill providing for the retirement of disabled Army officers was debated in Committee of the Whole and passed; also the bill to pay soldiers for private property lost in the removal from Fort Moultrie o Fort Sumter.

It appears, according to the statement of the Captain of the brig *Mary E. Thompson*, which we find in the Newport *News*, of Friday, that the name of the pirate vessel which has recently been overhauling vessels off Nantucket Shoals, is the *Argo*, a full-rigged brig, formerly known as the slaver *Echo*, which was captured and taken into Charleston harbor about two years since. She is of about 300 tons burden, and has a crew of sixty men, armed to the teeth. She carries four broadside 12-pounders, and one long 32-pounder, on a pivot, amidships. These cannon, however, appear to be old, and probably would be comparatively useless in a fight against any vessel carrying guns of a more modern style. She is said to have left Charleston about a fortnight ago, having been towed out over the bar by a steamer, and having set sail and put to sea in sight of the blockading vessels. This statement should probably be taken with all the allowance due to its Southern source. Several other vessels are reported to be fitting out at Charleston and Savannah for this piratical service, and one at Beaufort, S. C., where there is no blockade established. They will probably be looked after before they do any serious damage.

Our latest dispatch from Fortress Monroe is dated Friday evening. The examination of Col. ALLEN, on charges preferred against him by Gen. BUTLER, commenced on the day previous, and had not yet been concluded. He denied the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced against him, as well as the validity of the testimony. The late skirmish between a party of HAWKINS' Zouaves and a considerable force of the rebels, proves to have been more disastrous to the latter than at first supposed. It appears that they lost two officers in the encounter, one of them Col. DE RUSSAY. A rumor prevailed in Baltimore on Friday, after the arrival of the steamer there from Old Point, that Col. MAGRUDER himself had also been killed. The Baltimore *Clipper* gives currency to this rumor, on the authority of an officer from the Fortress.

By recent arrivals from the Gulf, we have received letters from our correspondents on board the *Niagara* and the *R. L. Cuyler*, which afford various items of interest. Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Jason* was again anchored off Fort Pickens on the 26th of June, having returned from a trip to the westward. In view of the instructions of the British Admiral MILNE to his subordinates, it is gratifying to know that the commander of the *Jason* considers the blockade of the Gulf ports effectual. This opinion was given by him after he had visited the mouths of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile and other places along the coast. Intelligence has been received in the fleet from a Jerseyman who had escaped from New-Orleans,—and this intelligence is corroborated by a gentleman who has just reached Boston from that city,—that the rebels there are preparing several plans for the destruction of the blockading vessels, one of which is by means of a floating battery propelled by steam, completely protected by iron, and having under the water-line a sharp projection, for the purpose of running into and sinking our vessels. As an incentive to success, a reward of $100,000 was offered for the destruction of the *Brooklyn* and the *Powhatan*. This battery was expected to be ready about the 20th of this month—by which time the vessels mentioned will probably be fully prepared for its reception in a befitting style.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, 1,040 rank and file, under command of Col. D. M. COUCH, arrived here yesterday morning in the steamers *Commodore* and *Commonwealth*, and were immediately transferred on board the steamer *Kill von Kull*, and proceeded to Elizabethport, when they took the cars for Harrisburgh. The regiment has 100 horses and 20 commissariat wagons.

We give elsewhere varied extracts from our files of English papers, received by the steamship *Canada*, her mails having reached this City from Boston early yesterday morning. Among these extracts will be noticed an article from the London *Post*, relating to the exportation of Cotton from the Southern States through Mexico, and which we have comments upon elsewhere.

The steamship *North Star* arrived here last evening from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from Calfornia. The list of specie foots up $1,244,000, which the Confederate war-steamer *Sumter* was undoubtedly on the look-out for, but did not find. The news from California is, as usual, anticipated through the medium of the Pony Express.

The advices from New-Granada by the *North Star* are important. The previous reports of the advance of MOSQUERA to Bogota, are fully confirmed, and the accounts of his defeat are dispersed. He had fought an important battle in sight of the Capital, which resulted in the defeat of the Government forces, and he had subsequently entered the city, though at last accounts he was not in full possession, though he was in a fair way to be so. His success had been followed by the defection of a number of the officers of the Army of the Government.

The Flour market was depressed yesterday, and prices favored buyers. Wheat was less freely purchased, yet rates were quoted firm; there were two small lots of *new crop* sold at $1 25 for Amber Delaware and $1 15 for Amber Jersey, per bushel. Corn was in good request, but at somewhat irregular quotations. The transactions in Provisions were restricted. The suspension of the firm of N. T. HUBBARD & SONS was announced, and the news elicited a general expression of sympathy. Mr. HUBBARD, Senior, has been about half a century in business; always high in the esteem of the mercantile community; and, for many years past, familiarly known as "the father of the provision trade" in this City. His firm had liberally assisted several houses, that have been lately forced to succumb; their failure was the main cause of the embarrassments of the Messrs. HUBBARD, whose paper now goes to protest for the first time. The demand for Coffee was active; Molasses, fair; Sugars and Rice, restricted; and for Crude Turpentine and low grades of Resin, unusually brisk. Whisky was more freely dealt in, and was heavier. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 524 vessels of all classes in port.

A Look to the End.

When a person is overboard, and in the act of sinking, it is hardly the time to discuss the cost of the means by which he is to be rescued. We have no disposition to refer, except by way of approval, to the vast sums so promptly voted at Washington to put down the great rebellion and to restore our national unity. But in all this are we not in great danger of establishing a precedent, or habit, which we shall never shake off after peace is secured? In the administration of their finances all nations of modern times seem incapable of reforming an expense or office. Once created they are never abolished. Such is our own history; but much more striking illustrations of this fact are to be found in the experience of France and England. The annual expenses of the Government of each of these countries, upon a peace footing, cannot now be reduced much below $400,000,000! The rate of their increase, particularly of France, appears to be limited only by the ability to borrow, or to devise some new and cunning mode of taxation whereby another slice may be taken from the profits of the industry of the people.

The national debt of France has been nearly doubled within the last ten years, as will be seen by the following statement of its annual amount:

	Amount in francs.	Annual increase.
1851	5,343,637,360	
1852	5,516,194,600	170,557,240 francs.
1853	5,577,504,586	61,309,986 francs.
1854	5,669,655,012	92,150,426 francs.
1855	6,082,877,852	413,222,840 francs.
1856	7,558,040,822	1,475,162,970 francs.
1857	8,031,992,466	1,473,951,644 francs.
1858	8,422,096,777	390,104,311 francs.
1860	9,323,517,866	901,421,089 francs.

The figures for 1860 cover the increase for two years. The statement shows at what terrific cost the vast military power of that country is purchased. No one dreams that any reduction can ever be made to this debt. Its regular increase is inevitable. The English national debt remains nearly stationary, but to keep it down taxes have to be enormously increased. The Budget, in a comparatively short time, has run from some £50,000,000 to £70,000,000. The burdens of this Government have made its people a nation of grumblers; yet there seems no power by which they can be reduced, or their steady increase checked. The tax-payer is engrossed in his avocations, and however much he may feel outraged at the exorbitant sums he may be called upon to pay, he is conscious that he is entirely powerless to reform the abuses heaped upon him. Behind the intrenchments of the law is a countless host, who, deriving their means of support from the Government, are sleepless in their vigilance to see that none of their privileges are abated, while no stone is left unturned to increase their emoluments and power. The creation of an office or the payment of a salary, designed to be temporary, becomes a precedent, sends its roots into the treasury, takes fast hold of public opinion, and in a short time becomes one of the organic institutions of the land. It is nobody's business to see that the abuse is reformed. No one wishes to be charged with churlishness or persecution. Every one seems conscious that it is a mean thing to turn public informer. The placeman is thus secure from the tax-payer; while those who wield the Government are only too happy to have a plenty of good offices to fill, to reward partisans and add to its strength. In France, the offices are so numerous as absolutely to control public opinion, that Government is the State. In every new movement it is the source of inspiration; the people never. It is pretty much the same in England. For either Government to decrease its expenditures, would be to weaken its power. In these countries there is, to be sure, a recognized antagonism between the Governments and the people. The former have rights and privileges *per se*, which they scrupulously guard. Even my Lord BROUGHAM has his $25,000 for his life-time, for sitting a year or so upon the woolsack. In England, pensions are continued to families to-day that were established two hundred years ago. The privileges of *caste* are held by a *fee simple* title. The greater the expenditure the stronger the Government. An army of office holders disciplines itself. All actuated by an instinct of self-preservation, each takes the place to which he is best adapted, and performs twice the service expected of him. Backed by the whole revenues of Government, they are usually invincible. Should the expenses of England and France be reduced to the standard of the United States five years ago, the Governments of neither of them would stand a week Hardly a corporal's guard would be interested in sustaining them, while millions would unite for their overthrow.

Are we moving in the same direction? We have been accustomed to regard our Government, springing as it does from the people, to be in sympathy with them, and interested in promoting their welfare. We do not question the good intentions of our rulers, but as republicans, we well know how difficult it was to remove the last dynasty from power—not because it had any reputation or credit among the people, or that any affection was felt for it, but it was so firmly intrenched in its place, its immense host of office-holders were so united. vigilant and trained, and so skilfully wielded the patronage of Government, the expenses which it had increased fourfold, that for a long time it baffled all assaults. It was the Treasury of the United States in the hands of able and unscrupulous partisans that defeated Mr. FREMONT. Mr. LINCOLN would very probably have met a similar fate, had not the Democratic party, by division, sought its own destruction.

We hope we have inaugurated a better era, but men are everywhere the same. No matter of what stripe of politics, no sooner is a person in place than he sets about to fortify himself in it. Party affiliations never eradicate this tendency. We have felt so lightly the burdens of Government, that we cannot be made to appreciate its natural antagonism to the people. They are the same in a Republic as in a monarchy, differing only in degree. We are now to suddenly swell our expenses four, and perhaps six fold, our Army fifty fold, add vastly to our Navy, while the number of new offices created will be legion. All this is very easy, everybody helps to forward it. The means to crush the rebellion should be instantly and generously supplied. But the rebellion crushed, will not the machinery by which this is effected, become permanently established? Having accustomed ourselves to an expenditure of two or three hundred millions annually, how are we ever to get back to the simplicity and frugality of our better days? Here is something to be thought of in all our zeal and patriotism. Thus far all has been fair sailing. But we shall soon come to a realization of our condition, when the tax-gatherer comes round to add to our already heavy burdens. It will be an easy talk to put down the rebellion, but a herculean one to escape from its almost inevitable consequences—a permanent national debt, and an annual expenditure not much below that required by a state of war. This is to test the question whether we can unite patriotism with prudence, and zeal with discretion; whether our Government can be administered, as it has been, for the good of the people, or whether it will acquire, through the vast power and patronage which the war must intrust to it, that antagonism to the public good characteristic of the Governments of the Old World.

WESTERN TRADE.—The merchants and the Press of Philadelphia are making great exertions, just now, to turn the trade of the Great West permanently into that city. That part of it which has heretofore gone to New-Orleans and Memphis is now effectually cut off by the blockade of the Mississippi at Cairo; and the very heavy Western business carried on with Baltimore is about as effectually annihilated by the destruction of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and by the innumerable interferences of the traitors with traffic and travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (which, curiously enough, seem to be approved of by the commercial community of that treasonable city.) It is important that the whole of this trade should now be permanently transferred Northward; and it is of great consequence to New-York at this juncture, when the commerce with the West is likely soon to become profitable again, and, in a few years, to be far greater and more profitable than ever, that no other city should divert from her the trade which, by right of superior market advantages, facilities of transit, &c., belongs to her. After a long period of depression and monetary embarrassment, the finances of the West are now rapidly attaining a normal state, and a sound currency is superseding the false paper money system, which has wrought such havoc both among the Western people themselves and their Eastern creditors. The splendid crops of last year and of this year in the farming States are bringing a rapid and heavy return in European gold; and, notwithstanding the war, the trade with the West bids fair to be in a healthier condition this Fall than it has been for years.

In the very able report of Mr. GALLATIN to the "Association for the Increase and Extension of American Commerce," published by us on Wednesday, allusion is made to this subject, and the merchants of New-York are urged to lose sight of none of their advantages. "The great Northwest," says the report, "having been for some time economizing or embarrassed by a vicious monetary system, may now be considered, with this improved currency, in a position to resume, at an early date this coming Autumn, that commercial activity so congenial to her enterprising people." New-York is, of course, the point to which this traffic naturally tends. The great lines of railroad penetrating far West, and the inland lake navigation, *viâ* our great canal system, converge here; here the bulk of Western exports find their outlet; and here the West should obtain her imports, as well as those domestic goods, implements, &c., needed by her farmers. The trade with the South is now destroyed; its ports are likely to remain closed for a long time against all intercourse; the war will leave her crippled in resources and in energy for years to come, and the loss of commerce there must be made up elsewhere. Let not the indomitable and enterprising merchants of New-York lose sight of the Great West.

Light and Durable Cannon.

The fact that the Government is understood to have ordered six hundred wrought-iron rifled cannon—a number not exceeded in any European field armament—is satisfactory evidence that it appreciates what must be, in modern warfare, the strong arm of assault and defence. But it is unfortunate, for several reasons, that such an immense order was given to one Pennsylvania house. First, wrought-iron is acknowledged by all military authorities to be vastly inferior to steel as a cannon metal; second, "built-up" cannon, besides being quite as expensive, by reason of the extra amount of labor required, as solid cast-steel guns, are, and must be, from the nature and state of the art, less sound, on the average, than guns made of one homogeneous piece. The whole history of failure in wrought structures, made of tolerable and average materials, is simply a history of *bad welds*, either in the pile from which the forging was made, or in the junction of the several parts of the completed work. This is a cardinal fact in iron-working, which no practitioner will attempt to deny, and which is so simple and well known as to be patent to the public at large. It is true that blacksmiths, with careful heats and manipulations, and hammers ten or twenty times heavier than ordinary trip-hammers, in proportion to the work, can generally make sound welds; but welding large masses, under the comparatively light pressure of common hammers and rolls, is universally distrusted and avoided as far as may be, while an excess of size is always given to large welded parts which are subjected to great strain. Not one-tenth part of railway bars are as sound in the weld as through the homogeneous parts, which accounts for their rapid destruction by lamination and peeling. In designing wrought iron work, the good engineer avoids welds in light working parts whenever he can, and in locomotive and steamboat practice, he frequently goes to the expense of bronze *castings*, the best of which will average as strong as wrought iron, and even prefers iron *castings*, in some cases, to welds. And in making large forgings, the great modern improvement has been the reduction of the number of pieces in the pile from which the forging is made, by increasing the size of the slabs forming the pile, and the use of heavier rolls and hammers, chiefly for the purpose of reducing the number of welds and increasing the soundness of those that cannot be avoided. If this is the practice under ordinary strains, what are the risks of welds under the terrific and instantaneous force of gun-powder?

Now these six hundred cannon are to be "built-up" out of a great number of pieces welded together. The history of built-up cannon, up to a quite recent date, has been a history of failure, and although the modern welded cannon, particularly the Phœnix Iron Company's cannon, are better designed and more skillfully manufactured, than the earlier types, we do contend that no *radical* change has been made in the old process, nor any grand improvement in the art of welding. On the contrary, the welding is done in the rolls, which give much less pressure than the hammer. Their success, therefore, if they are successful, will be partial and comparative, rather than perfect and positive. After all, we do not wish nor intend to question the propriety of ordering a considerable number of these built-up cannon. While their stability depends on the imperfect art of welding, they have been tested by Government, and we do not believe that our loyal officers would have remained silent after the issue of such a stupendous contract, if the guns were not pretty certain to be at least above mediocrity. But we do protest against altogether excluding the best material known—cast-steel. We know it to be a fact that several of our largest and most celebrated and trustworthy iron and steel makers, have been refused an order for even *one* cast-steel cannon, while it is understood that six hundred wrought-iron guns have been ordered to the exclusion of steel in any form, from one Pennsylvania house.

Before considering the merits of solid cast-steel guns, let us refer to puddled-steel or semi-steel, which is simply a product made like wrought-iron, and by nearly the same process, in the same furnace, out of cast-iron. It is a soft or "low" steel, partaking more of the nature of iron than of "high" cast-steel. It may be soundly worked, precisely like iron, except that it requires a little heavier hammering, and welded as thoroughly and soundly as iron, by careful operatives, although the margin of heat between the melting and the welding point, is less with steel than with iron. It is thus in every particular as well adapted to being made into guns, while it is far better adapted to serving under strain and fire, by reason of its greater elasticity, hardness and strength—the three leading features of cannon-metal. The Albany Iron Works and the Trenton Iron Works are making the best puddled-steel in the world, the former using the Salisbury iron, and the latter the peculiarly adapted magnetic iron of New-Jersey. Now why is not puddled-steel—a vastly superior, and not much more expensive material—used for some of these six hundred, if we *must* have built-up cannon?

There is a prevailing notion that cast-steel cannot be made into large guns. It is generally considered impracticable to weld large masses of cast-steel, because it begins to melt at very near the welding heat, hence the cannon made of it are best made in one piece. Indeed, this is the great merit of the material, that it dispenses with welds, which in large borings, are always imperfect. Even bronze, soft, heavy and perishable as it is, is generally preferred to wrought iron, simply because it is homogeneous. Now, cast-steel is not only perfectly homogeneous and seamless, but it is the strongest, most elastic, hardest, and, for all purposes of strain, the best of metals; and we are told by steel-workers, even as well as by the acts of the Government, that it cannot be forged into sound cannon of large dimensions! Now we wish to inquire of these objectors, if they believe in the existence of such a country as Prussia, and a steel-maker resident there by the name of KRUPP, and the solid cast-steel cannon, of three to eight-inch bore, of his manufacture, scattered all over Europe? If not, then we advise them to investigate the matter, when they will find that the said KRUPP has been for several years forging sound and homogeneous solid steel masses large enough for columbiads. And if they prosecute their inquiry in their own country, they will find the forging of steel masses of any size, from the solid cast ingot, to be a comparatively easy matter. It depends simply on thoroughly softening the ingot to the core by a slow and long continued heat, and then in condensing it to the very centre by blows from a hammer proportioned to its size. KRUPP, as we have stated on another occasion, uses 20-ton hammers; we are since informed that he has a still larger hammer for his heaviest work; and in these slow heats and heavy blows lies the secret of his success. Now, the American cast-steel, as well as puddled steel, is of a superior quality. The public must remember that the art has taken a wonderful stride within the past few years, and that the traditions and old publications about the failure of American steel are quite out of date. For instance, the Trenton Iron Company are now producing a very remarkable quality of "low" cast-steel, which is simply their puddled steel melted in crucibles, without the addition of carbon, as by the usual process. They, and other steel-makers among us, have hammers quite heavy enough to make cast-steel flying artillery, and are ready, we believe, to guarantee perfectly sound forgings. Why are the six hundred exclusively confined to built-up wrought iron, without even a chance offered to puddled and cast-steel? There is no mistake about the certainty and perfection of heavy cast-steel forgings, if the proper furnaces and hammers are employed; and if the Government will not offer any inducements to the construction of such machinery, we hope those of our manufacturers, who are enlightened as to the present state of the art in Europe, will take the risk of preparing it. There will be a plenty of steel guns wanted for ships and sea-coast defence, when the *public* understand their merits, while heavy marine engine and other steel forgings will always be in demand.

A New Way to Dodge the Blockade.

The London *Post* should have credit for a suggestion in regard to the Cotton supply of the world, which will be found republished in our columns to-day. The *Post* has been diligently studying the several acts of the Montgomery Congress, and it finds one prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the exportation of cotton or cotton yarn "except through the seaports of said Confederated States." Inasmuch as all these seaports are blockaded by what the *Post* is pleased to style the "Navy of the North"—it has forgotten there is such a country as the United States—and a strict prohibition of inland traffic prevails, it appears there is small hope for the escape of cotton from the Southern States.

But the *Post* is indefatigable, and it is shrewd. It peruses the Confederate legislation down to its last section, and there it makes a brilliant discovery. It finds that a new outlet may be had for the great staple of the South. The section in question declares that "nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit exportation to Mexico through its coterminous frontier."

The *Post* leaps to a joyful conclusion on reading this provision. Its argument is swift as a Manchester shuttle, as follows:

> "Now, as the Northern States are at peace with Mexico, they cannot, of course, interfere with any exports that may be shipped from that country. Still less can they blockade any Mexican port. The question of the practicability of establishing a transit for cotton across the Mexican frontier is, therefore, one of very great importance, and *more especially to ourselves*."

And then, the *Post* resorts, if not to wise saws, at least to "modern instances," to show how persistently commerce will make to itself new channels when old ones become obstructed—all of which may be granted without affording a particle of relief to the blockaded cotton bales of the Confederate States.

The idea of the *Post* is simply ridiculous. The writer of that journal has not traveled. His notion of foreign countries is similar to that of the Chinese. The little Island of Great Britain is his world, and the Continents are small affairs, dotted around in the corners of his map. Texas is coterminous with Mexico, and Texas is coterminous with the Cotton States, besides being one of them. Therefore, concludes the *Post*, nothing is easier than to shove a million or two bales of cotton from Texas over to "coterminous" Mexico, and ship them quietly off from Tampico. The *Post* forgets that Texas is a State having an area exceeding that of France by fifty thousand square miles; that it has no navigable rivers, and very few and short railroads, and they not running towards coterminous Mexico. It forgets that Texas is one of the smallest producing of the Cotton States, yielding not one-thirteenth of the American crop; that its cotton region is in the eastern department and bordering on Arkansas and Louisiana, perhaps eight hundred miles by any possible land route to Tampico. It forgets that all the little streams that run into the Gulf would have to be crossed by the toilsome ox-teams that should attempt to pull two or three bales each from Red River to the nearest Gulf port of Mexico. And at least one hundred miles of the distance, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers, is almost a rainless desert. If all the cotton crop of the United States were given to the English manufacturers, they could not afford to haul it from New-Orleans to Tampico. This ends that matter.

But what is the meaning of the proviso in the act of the Confederate Congress? Simply this: Mexicans are a stylish and picturesque people. They affect fine blankets, handsomely wrought, and trappings for themselves and horses, of graceful form and brilliant hues. The Canadians have a similar taste and make similar goods. Manufacturing of such articles is carried on very extensively in the States of Northern Mexico, and Mexican teamsters come with little carts, drawn by the horns of a pair of oxen, hundreds of miles to San Antonio, Texas, bringing little bags of corn, (and sometimes pigs of native silver,) which they exchange for bags of cotton, and disappear again on their homeward journey. This is a very important trade to San Antonio—it is almost the only trade it has—and San Antonio is too valuable a post to Confederate treason, for the Montgomery Congress to permit its little revenue to be broken up.

Secession of Indian Tribes.

The diplomacy of the Secessionists has at length achieved a triumph of so much consequence to the United States that we are happy to aid the Secession organs in spreading a knowledge of it among our own people and in other nations. We learn from the Galveston *News*, of the 25th of June, that Mr. J. A. ECHOLS, Secretary of the Commissioners sent by the Texas Convention to the Indian Nation, had returned, bringing with him the gratifying news that the Chickasaw Legislature had passed an ordinance of Secession (from the United States Government) by a unanimous vote. A Convention of the Choctaws was to be held on the 14th inst. for the same purpose, and "there is no doubt that nation has also seceded." The Creek Nation held a Convention, but they sat "with closed doors." Their action is not certainly known, but "they elected Delegates to the Montgomery Congress," from which fact the Texas papers draw conclusions favorable to Secession. Mr. ECHOLS, we are further informed, brought to Austin, Texas, copies of the treaties he had formed with the Chickasaws and "five *wild* tribes west of the civilized Indians." The Kickapoos, the Delawares, the Keechies, &c., "bind themselves to coöperate with the Southern Confederacy in the present war with the Lincoln [United States] Government."

It is greatly to be hoped that this news is not exaggerated. No part of the duties of the United States Government has been more perplexing and expensive than that of taking care of the Indian tribes in question. From the time when the Southern planters began to covet their rich lands in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, down to the purchase of their lands and the removal of tribes, greatly against their own will, to their present homes west of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, they have cost the United States Treasury a sum total of very near ten millions of dollars—although the three tribes combined contained less than fifty thousand souls.

In the treaties providing for their removal, not only were their lands in the before-mentioned States paid for at extravagant prices, but immense tracts of the finest lands in the Far West, where they now live, were gratuitously furnished to them by the United States; forts were built among them at great expense and troops maintained there for their protection; special appropriations were granted them annually to aid them in agriculture, education, and in some of the ruder mechanic arts. And the interest on about $1,000,000 was divided among them annually, in the form of annuities. The annual permanent charge of the Chickasaws on the National Treasury, at the present time, is, in round numbers, $5,000, although there are but about 4,500 of these Indians, all told. The annual charge of the Choctaws is about $36,000. And of the Creeks about $41,000.

These are the direct annual payments in cash, from the National Treasury, to these three tribes. Their military protection amounts, perhaps, to fully as much more. The total amount of lands that the Government of the United States has assigned them and allowed them to occupy, is about fifty millions of acres. The relation of the United States Government to these Indians, is simply that of patron and protector. By treaty stipulations, on certain conditions of peace and amity between our own people and the tribes, the latter are to be protected in their homes, and faithfully paid the yearly stipends above named.

The secession of these Indians, therefore, is an act in which they lose everything, and the United States Government is relieved of an annual burden on its treasury equal to the yearly interest of about two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Indians have no warriors to spare to conduct hostilities against the "Lincoln" Government; and how they are to be saved from starvation, is a problem that now concerns only the Southern Confederacy, whose standard they have joined. We may add that no list of grievances is given, which compel the Indian tribes to withdraw from all connexion with us; but we suppose the cause is "incompatibility of institutions." The Indians own about 2,000 slaves.

COULDN'T STAND IT.—The exemplary gentlemen composing the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York had made extensive arrangements to receive the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on its arrival here yesterday. They had prepared a welcoming speech, an oration, a breakfast for the men, and a *dejeuner* at the Astor for the officers. But it seems that Col. COUCH had read the papers, and received an inkling of the enjoyments of standing an hour in our Sahara-like Park, under the infliction of long-winded speeches. So he politely declined to go, or to march his regiment either, in spite of the welcome, the oration, the breakfast and the *dejeuner*. With all due respect to the Committee, we think the Colonel did right. Reception Committees have yet to learn that brevity is the soul of wit.

Reducing the Salaries of Public School Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently been informed of a measure about to be brought before the Board of Education, or some of the local Boards of Trustees, which, if adopted, will reflect little credit on the gentlemen voting for it. It is to reduce the salaries of our Public School teachers. Now, Mr. Editor, it is a well-known fact that our teachers are not extravagantly paid, and it is also a fact that a majority of them—females as well as males—are material aids to, or the main support of families. At any rate, it is but fair to suppose that—as teaching is no sinecure—our teachers, especially the female portion of them, would not adopt the profession except as a livelihood, and that they *need* all the money they can earn. With the knowledge of these facts, and in view of the troublous times at present, and dismal Winter approaching, it seems to me a very illiberal and narrow-minded policy to pursue. I trust that you will use your influence in this matter, and call the attention of the Board to the impropriety and injustice of any such measure. Allow me to add, that I write at the request, or by the authority, of no one connected with Public Schools, but simply as a disinterested lover of justice. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Antecedents of Lieut.-Col. Ripley—Injustice of His Proposed Promotion—The Supersedence of Col. Craig in the Ordnance Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

I alluded in my letter yesterday, to the attempt of the Secretary of War to raise Liuet.-Col. RIPLEY, by brevet, two degrees in rank, as an outrage upon military principles of propriety, and a gross injustice to his associates in the service. From a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he is to be raised, "by the advice and consent of the Senate," to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; and it will behoove that body to scan with impartial rigor the grounds of this extraordinary proceeding. I understand from a military source of great experience and intelligence, that this double promotion is unexampled in the service, except in the case of the late lamented Col. DUNCAN, of New-York, and perhaps one other, and then for the most distinguished and gallant conduct in battle. It is not known that Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY was ever in a fight. During the Mexican War he was quietly ensconced at Springfield Arsenal; but even then, our bureaucratic hero had the address to secure a brevet for his skill in manipulating red tape. Among the glorious achievements of this officer—at least the one which attracted the greatest share of public attention—was the construction of a palatial residence, for himself and family, at Springfield, at the expense of the Government. This splendid structure, under the unpretending title of officers' quarters, cost the country about $25,000, and although a gem of architectural taste, it awakened at the time the deep and loud complaints of the Press and people, and was the subject of discussion in Congress, as an extravagant and extraordinary waste of the public money.

If the Senators wish information on this point, I refer them to Major-Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, who was, at the time, or shortly thereafter, a representative from the Springfield District in Congress, and who but reflected the sentiment of Massachusetts, when he denounced the Ripley Palace as a prodigal and reckless expenditure. RIPLEY then held the rank of Major, and was breveted for his distinguished services at this Springfield Arsenal, in the heart of old Massachusetts—a place as far removed from the danger of assault by Mexican enemies as it is possible to conceive of. It is fair to infer, that the construction of the military palace was the ground on which his brevet was conferred by the Administration of JAMES K. POLK. The officer in command of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal during the same period, Major SYMINGTON, who acquitted himself with equal ability, except that he was less ambitious of architectural honors, was less fortunate. He received no brevet, and is still a mere Major.

I have not been able to learn what are the political affinities of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY and Capt. MAYNARDIER, but I have a right to infer from the confidence reposed in them by the late Administration, and especially by, FLOYD, that they are, or were, sound on the Slavery question. They may have been "Old Line Whigs," or "Democrats," but at any rate they could have had no sympathy with Republicanism; and this, among other reasons, may have been the ground of preference given to them by the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN over Col. CRAIG, a Republican of Whig antecedents. It was natural that an Administration which considered the propagation of Negro-Slavery as the paramount law of our National life, should have given the preference to a Pro-Slavery over an Anti-Slavery officer; and all unscrupulous and desperate as such a party must in the nature of things be, it is not surprising that they displaced Col. CRAIG, under false pretences, and substituted a man of congenial principles in his place. But what are we to think of a Republican Administration which resorts to irregular and unwarrantable courses for supplanting its friends, by the substitution of the friends of FLOYD in their place? In the Army and Navy, if not in the Civil service, the only questions proper to be asked of an applicant for place should be, "Is he honest?—is he capable?—is he faithful to the Constitution?" But if this rule is to be departed from, it is certainly the natural order of things that the bias should be in favor of the Administration's friends. The Secretary of War, under strange influences, has set an example of disinterestedness—viewing the matter from the political stand-point—unheard of in the history of parties on either side of the Atlantic. He violates the usage of the military service, in order to oust the friends of the party to which he belongs, and put its enemies in their places.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the Garibaldi Regiment, and there has been a disposition to complain of their want of discipline. But, on the other hand, ladies in this city of the highest worth and intelligence, whose approbation would be a passport to the confidence of any community, bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and the discipline of the soldiers, while the regiment, with others, was encamped in their vicinity—a secluded part of the suburbs. One of these ladies has written to a friend, from which I am permitted to extract as follows:

> "Though surrounded by encampments, and about five thousand soldiers, no one could imagine the order and quiet that prevail unless they could witness it. We have never been so free from depredation as since we have been protected by these regiments. The Garibaldi Guard is composed of foreigners, with a few rare exceptions. We had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with some of the officers—men highly esteemed no less for their literary attainments than for their chivalrous bearing in the European wars. Having gained laurels abroad, they will no doubt signalize themselves in the country of their adoption. The discipline and good behavior of their men is particularly striking. The services last Sunday were conducted in three languages by their gifted Chaplain."

If the Garibaldi Guard have subjected themselves to censure, by their internal divisions since they have been in Virginia, they are nevertheless entitled to the benefit of this disinterested tribute of Washington ladies. OBSERVER.

CAPE MAY.

Opening of the Season—New-Yorkers at the Cape—New Locality for a Camp.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The season of gayety at Cape May—though backward—was inaugurated last evening by an opening hop at the Columbia House, and to-night a second is to transpire at Congress Hall. The number in attendance and the general enjoyment of the visitors relieved the hotel proprietors of apprehensions they had felt that the season was to be a failure. The boats from Philadelphia are now bringing over a hundred a day, with a continuing increase.

The hop of last evening was a beautiful assemblage of beauty and fashion. The programme embraced a varied list of dances admirably arranged by HASSLER'S, of Philadelphia, whose band furnished the music. Philadelphia and Baltimore furnished most of the company, but New-York was well represented. Among the families from your City were the Lansings, Westons, Elliots, Jacksons, Van Zandts, Livermores and Bergens.

The situation of Cape May is admirable for the comfort of visitors. Though almost insular, being a point of land not two miles across and surrounded upon three sides by water, yet, to within a stone's throw of the ocean there are well-tilled fields, groves, meadows and lawns, in the midst of which dwell a prosperous people. The verdure extends to the margin of the beach, where the compactness of the sand makes it an admirable drive when the sun is declining. Nothing can exceed the hilarity with which the bathers—a hundred or two at a time—tumble about in the heavy surf, which breaks upon the beach at high tide.

A week hence we are to have a new excitement. Major RAWLINGS and Capt. MILLWARD, of Gen. HARLAND'S Regiment of Kentucky Light Cavalry, are now here and have secured the site for a camp. It is located nearly midway between Cape Island and the steamboat landing, and about a mile west of us, on the farm of J. K. F. STILES, Esq. The locality possesses all the requirements for the comfort of the troops, there being a fine grove included in the premises. The nucleus of the regiment was organized in Kentucky, and is composed of five companies. There are also 300 Philadelphians and 300 New-Yorkers enrolled for the same regiment, the former of whom are quartered at Haddenfield, N. J., near Philadelphia, and the latter at Long Branch. The New-Yorkers and Philadelphians will arrive within a week, with their tents and camp equipage, under command of Lieut.-Col. YOUNG. The Kentuckians will arrive a week later, and the regiment will remain some weeks drilling in cavalry tactics and field evolutions. The regiment has already 300 horses, which were furnished by its own members. The remaining number will be forwarded by the Government.

The visitors are mostly quartered at the Center, the Ocean, the Atlantic, the Columbia, and Congress Hall. The Columbia and Congress Hall, under the pressure of the times, have reduced their prices from $15 to $12 per week, and it is not improbable that others will follow suit.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,244,000 IN TREASURE.

Important News from New-Granada.

A BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR BOGOTA.

Entrance of Mosquera into the City.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, reached this port last evening.

The Pony Express has anticipated the California news, but she brings important intelligence from New-Granada, which will be found detailed in the letter of our correspondent, given below.

Following is the specie list per *North Star*:

Sam'l G. Reed & Co.	$3,280 98	J. Strauss Bros. & Co	$41,254 33
Naylor & Co	4,623 00	Newstadter Bros	21,700 00
J. A. McGaw	5,000 00	C. H. Grant & Co	3,000 00
J. G. Parker & Sons	8,000 00	Robt. Morrison & Co	7,000 00
H. Cohn & Co	25,000 00	John Jones & Co	3,000 00
Eppinger & Co	13,000 00	Reuben Meade	8,000 00
N. E. Hecht	6,968 00	R. Meader & O. Adams	5,000 00
Frank Baker	12,000 00	C. H. Mallory	10,000 00
W. T, Coleman & Co	43,400 00	Chas. W. Crosby	6,500 00
Wm. Seligman & Co	32,000 00	Kirby, Byrne & Co	11,500 00
Am. Ex. Bank	11,500 00	P. Naylor	10,000 00
L. Einstein & Bro	15,500 00	J. H. Coghill	5,000 00
Am. Ex. Bank	8,970 75	Jansen, Bond & Co	10,000 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,500 00	N. W. Canfield	5,200 00
Wm. Heller & Co	15,500 00	Jennings & Brewster	11,000 00
J. Heller & Co	14,200 00	Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co	2,600 00	Baker & Morrill	6,000 00
Scholl Bros	24,000 00	Jansen, Bond & Co	2,000 00
Chas. Rich & Bro	5,000 00	Order	14,050 00
Atl'tic & P. S'p. Co.	11,871 12		
Richard Patrick	86,304 00		
Total			$1,244,000 00

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Success of Mosquera at Bagota—A Smart Battle and the Defeat of the Government Forces—Mosquera in the City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fortune has at last favored the brave. I will not discuss the legitimacy of his cause, though I do think that haste in action has perhaps been his only fault, yet one thing cannot be denied, MOSQUERA—he has shown himself a good general, an energetic and persevering chief. I take it that on such as these it is that fortune bestows her choicest smiles. We are advised, then, that after being in the outskirts of Bogota, and sustained a siege almost as long as that of Troy, at last he has accomplished the feat of entering the city, creating such a feeling in the *true* hearts of the conservative old "Bogotanos" as might be felt only by a *Celestian* at seeing an honest Abbetonian plenipotentiary patting his grand Tycoon on the back, and telling him that he is a "regular brick." But in order that you may better understand events as they have transpired, I will condense for you the communication of the Secretary of War to the Governor of Candinamarca, dated Handa, June 10.

It seems that from the beginning of the present month, they had had skirmishes of more or less importance, until the 12th, when, without *malice prepense*, a hot action took place, which terminated in the flight of the Government forces towards the city! At 3½ o'clock, it was ordered that skirmishers should be sent out from both wings of the Army, to reconnoiter the advanced posts of the enemy. They at once perceived the move, and sent all their infantry to attack these small bands. The whole of the first regiment on their side was so badly matched by our *eighty men*, that we had to send out 116 men more to reinforce them. This conflict had a favorable termination for us, forcing the enemy to make an attack with 1,600 men, 2 field-pieces, and 300 horsemen. Then we brought up the Heira Regiment, and a regular battle was fought. Among the dead, we find Col. AMAYA and five other officers.

It seems that it was dark by the time the victory was won, so that it was not possible to follow the army that night. On the day following, however, there was another battle fought, which had a similar termination. After a few hours hot work, the enemy were put to flight, and when last seen, were making particular haste to Bogota.

Further dates from the army, we have none, but the bearer of the last dispatch, and private letters say that MOSQUERA had already occupied a portion of Bogota, and that a great many officers had deserted the enemy's ranks, and were joining the invading troops.

QUINTERO JACOME was in Lunja. CANAL was reduced to Pampiona. Col. GUTIERREZ was in Santa Rosa and Cerinza with 800 men. A Division had marched from Lunja to attack VARGAS CALVO, who was stationed in Chiquinquira, with 50 men.

On the Jaast they have taken the brig *Ospina*, which, if you remember, ran away from this port some time since. The schooner they blew up, making good their escape.

On the Pacific side Col. ARBOLEDA is making himself as agreeable as he did here. He has caused four men to be shot, and has called his best officers brutes, stupid and cowards. No doubt the hero of Santa Martha is the only man among them, and he is still in Pasto with 600 men; whereas Col. PEREZ is thereabouts also, with 1,500, to prevent his further progress.

By the last English steamer we had the pleasure of seeing homeward-bound the corps of French engineers, who have been taking the preliminary surveys of the canal through the Isthmus of Darien. As far as they have gone everything has gone *a merveille*. On account of the season, and with the hope of getting the support of the French Government, they go home now, to return in December. ***

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.—One of the assistant engineers on board this steamer, in a letter to a relative in this city, writes: "We sailed from Boston on Wednesday morning, and arrived off Cape Henry at 2½ P. M. on Saturday. At 4 o'clock on that afternoon we broke our starboard shaft, which was twenty inches in diameter, where it goes outboard. We shall have to return North for a new one, and are now awaiting orders from Washington. There was no fraud about this breakdown, as about forty per cent. of the break was an old flaw, and could not have been discovered, unless some one could be found small enough to crawl through the pores of the iron. We were going very slow at the time of the break, and the water was very smooth. If the shaft had broken in a storm the sea would have torn the wheel out of the ship."—*Boston Traveller, July 12.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The only change at the two remaining theatres of the Metropolis is at the Winter Garden, where Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE commence a short Summer season on Monday, producing for the occasion the drama of "Handy Andy," and the protean farce called "Lessons for Husbands." These artists are well-liked by our public, and will, we think, succeed, despite the hard times, especially as elsewhere we find no novelty to oppose them. At LAURA KEENE'S the programme is the same as heretofore. At BARNUM'S the young "Wizard of the North" is holding forth to good audiences, and stepping in his father's shoes with great comfort and success. Here the record is at an end. In the way of minstrelsy, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY continues to delight his patrons at the elegant little establishment opposite Bond-street. His programmes are always fresh and amusing.

Mrs. J. H. ALLEN took her benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre last week, and has since retired from the company for the Summer season. The occasion, we are sorry to say, was not properly commemorated. It is hinted, indeed, that the fair *Columbia* lost money by it. This is the second pretty woman that the public has slighted during the past seven days. It is too bad.

A rumor got wind in London that BLONDIN had offered a hundred pounds for a man who was willing to risk his neck in being carried on the rope-walker's back across the Crystal Palace. Thereupon upwards of a thousand volunteers proffered their services. One of the number offered to do it for fifty pounds, provided Mr. BLONDIN would settle that sum upon his mother if he were killed. It is a satisfaction to know that these sickening exhibitions have come to an end, and that in future the Frenchman will content himself with a rope not more than ten feet from the ground.

Mlle. ELENA, a prima donna who appeared before our public under very unfavorable circumstances, and perhaps for that reason was not rightly judged, has taken her departure for Europe, where she is better appreciated.

BEETHOVEN'S Mass in D has been performed twice during the past season at the (London) New Philharmonic Society; each time with tremendous success. Among the classical revivals elsewhere in the great metropolis, were SEBASTIAN BACH'S orchestral overture, or series of movements in D major, and ROBERT SCHUMANN'S piano-forte concerts—played by Mme. CLARA SCHUMANN WIECK. Among the occidental soloists of the season, Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, is mentioned with honor. Also Mr. JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT, son of the composer of the "Mountain Sylph," a pianist new from his studies, who seems to have created (in BEETHOVEN'S concerto No. 3 in C minor) a very favorable impression. Herr IGNACE MOSCHELES, to whom the modern art of pianoforte playing, and the equally modern art of pianoforte composition, owes so much—this remaining Titan of an age of giants, appeared once more at the Hanover-square Rooms during the last concert of the series. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and the veteran's greeting appears to have been perfectly overwhelming. The London *Times* says:

> "To describe the reception awarded to Herr MOSCHELES as he ascended the steps that lead into the orchestra; or the repeated and hearty bursts of recognition that greeted each familiar passage of his concerto; or the rapturous plaudits that, from every corner of the room, bore witness to the real delight he had contributed by his performance, would be difficult, if not impossible. How he played—how, while the hand was frequently unnerved that once was so energetic, dexterous and firm, the mind proved still vigorous and young, still lit up with the 'divine spark,' and in possession of absolute control over those subtleties of expression, those genuine touches, that distinguish the great musician from the mere '*virtuoso*,' the skilled executant and '*voila tout*'—must be left to the imagination of the reader. The incident was one of rare interest."

The concerto referred to was MOSCHELES' composition, in G minor.

Good classical music is a luxury so seldom enjoyed, even in this City, that we may fairly congratulate our Staten Island friends on the prospect of six admirable concerts, which are announced to take place at the new and extremely elegant hall of the St. Julien Hotel, during the coming weeks of the Summer season. When we state that such distinguished classicists as Messrs. BERGMANN, NOLL, BESIG and HERWIZ, together with Mr. S. B. MILLS, the renowned pianist, are to be the interpreters of the programmes, it will be seen that the entertainments are of the highest degree of excellence. The programmes of the series are before us, and they promise an instructive and valuable course of the best chamber music; one which, if listened to by the young, can hardly fail to elevate and refine the taste. Six concerts are announced—the first to take place on Saturday next, the 20th inst.

A new piece has been produced at the (London) Olympic. It is called a "Charming Woman," and is taken from an old French play, called "*A Trente Ans.*" The critics speak highly of its merits, especially as a vehicle for Miss SEDGWICK'S talents as an actress.

A gay little piece, composed by Mr. THEODORE RITTER, a rising young pianist, called "Marianne," has been well received at the Opera Comique, Paris. The music, playful, light and characteristic, was admired and applauded heartily. The orchestration is elegant and modest, quite the opposite of what we generally find in the first works of young instrumentalists, who think they can never give their orchestra enough to do. A little love intrigue, in which a pretty peasant girl and her rustic lover manage to defeat the improper designs of a certain wily Count, forms the plot; and Mlle. BELIA, with BERTHELIER as her swain, sang and played the principal parts very prettily. Mr. PREVAL was named for the libretto.

At the Gymnase, a new piece, called "La Vie Independante," has been produced with very moderate success. It is the production of Messrs. FURNIER and ALPHOUSE. At the Varieties, the latest novelty is a little affair called "Les Domestiques," which is said to resemble the English piece called "High Life Below Stairs," but is not half so humorous. The authors show the public how the poor *M. Durosel* and his wife are treated by their servants, *François, Joseph, Julie, Adèle*, &c., whose malice and rogueries are exposed with an unsparing but somewhat vulgar hand.

It is stated that M. CALRADO has engaged Mlle. PATTI, whose success in London has been so great, for a part of the ensuing Winter at the Italians.

M. BERLIOZ has declined the post offered to him of superintending the bringing out of the "Alceste" of GLUCK, at the Grand Opera. Certain *improvements* in the instrumentation were required by the presiding deities, which the worship of BERLIOZ could not stomach. Luckily, there are heaps of musicians about the establishment perfectly capable of improving GLUCK—with a vengeance!

M. MEYERBEER is understood to be occupied in setting a *Tartuffe* to music, whether the comedy of "Molière" or not, we have no means of knowing. The *story* of the great composer, giving his *Africaine* to the grand opera, is and must remain a "story," until the company of that theatre is completely renovated.

The journals of Naples are in ecstacies just now with the singing and acting of LA GALETTI in VERDI'S opera of "Macbeth." Her sleeping scene is described as producing an effect never reached before. A duet with *Macbeth* is also said to have electrified the entire auditory.

BLONDIN—our Niagara mountebank—furnishes the English papers with a good many sensation paragraphs. Here is one about his rope, which was stretched through the transept of the Crystal Palace, 150 feet from the ground. The accident which it records was sufficient to prevent a repetition of the gymnast's feats—and very properly, as we think:

> "On Monday evening the arrangement of the rope was just completed when it was perceived that a piece of wood which had been used in the process was left suspended from it. One of the workmen had the rashness to venture along the rope for the purpose of reclaiming it. He reached it in safety, but then he had to turn and retrace his steps. In the attempt, whether his nerve failed him altogether, or whether he was ignorant how it was to be done, no one can say; but he slipped, lost his footing on the rope, caught it with his hands, and there hung suspended, shrieking for assistance. Can one conceive a spectacle more terrific? There were crowds of people below, but not the slightest assistance could be rendered. What could break such a fall? The rope was at least seven inches in circumference, larger than could be easily grasped, and consequently the poor man was hanging only by his fingers. His doom was inevitable, and became only a question of seconds. We believe no man could thus sustain himself for two minutes; and within some such period his hold relaxed, and he fell from that fearful height on to the terrace below! All possible help, of course, was then rendered him; but we may pass over the details of such terrible injuries, by saying that his recovery is hopeless; mercifully so, for recovery would but be a life of agony."

We have received from Mr. C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, the following pieces of music: "Spring Flowers," (No. 20;) melodies from BELLINI'S opera of "Norma," arranged in an easy style for two players; "Hark, I Hear an Angel Sing," music by R. G. SHRIVAL, a graceful and singable melody; "The Ellsworth Requiem," by GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, an unpretentious *morceau*, for the piano, which can hardly fail to make a good effect when performed with tolerable cleanness.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAYOR AND HIS FRIENDS.—Our readers will remember that, in 1859, under the authority of the City Inspector, a vigorous effort was made to suppress the abominable nuisance of pigstys, which were then quite numerous in the upper Wards. The ordinance in that case requires that all keepers of swine should have the express warrant of the Mayor or City Inspector. Mayor TIEMANN then filled the civic chair, and as he could not be induced to soil his robe of office with the filth of swine, the ordinance at that time was enforced with little difficulty. Supported by a force of policemen, the City inspector compelled the pig-owners to remove their piggeries, while those who showed a refractory spirit were dealt with in a summary way. The matter excited much comment at the time, and it was hoped that the evil was permanently abated. But a new King arose in Egypt, and in him the keepers of swine have found a friend. In view of the intensely hot weather, the Sanitary Police have been diligently looking up the filthy and health-destroying objects of the City, and prominently among their reports we find mentioned the hog-pens which abound in the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. The number of these so far reported is from sixty to seventy, with from three to fifteen hogs in each. Any one who is familiar with the habits of the animal, may fancy that five or six hundred hogs are no desirable addition to the live stock of a limited territory. The huts in which the owners live are little superior to the stys, and before each of them a cauldron is stationed, which receives the garbage obtained from gutters and swill-pails, and this reeking mass is kept boiling for hours daily. The exhalations from this villainous mixture cannot be described, but the atmosphere is infected by them for blocks around. Hogs are proverbially unclean, but the horrid, putrid filth in which these hogs revel must be seen to be believed. On the representations of the Sanitary Police, the Magistrates issued summonses within a few days past to all the parties implicated, requiring them to appear for examination on the charge of having violated the City Ordinance concerning the keeping of swine. This action of the Justices fell like a thunderbolt among the dismayed swineherds, but after obtaining the advice of "distinguished counsel," they rushed to Mayor WOOD and obtained from him a permit to keep swine, in number unlimited and in filth incomparable. Thus protected they answered the summonses, and of course were acquitted. The Mayor in this matter, may be doubtless actuated by a desire to become a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to those who do well, but the Police Commissioners and the Sanitary Squad do not see it in that light.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN INTEMPERATE WOMAN.—DORINDA JARVIS, a woman 27 years of age, died suddenly on Thursday evening, under circumstances which led to the arrest of another woman named ANN CHAPMAN, on suspicion of having caused her decease by a blow. Several women, the deceased and the accused being of the number, were having a tippling-time at the room of one of their acquaintances, No. 24 Oak-street. After a while Mrs. CHAPMAN took a doze in a rocking-chair, and on awaking, excitedly charged the deceased with having stolen two cents from her. The latter denied the truth of the accusation, but Mrs. CHAPMAN would not be satisfied, and going toward her, clutched her dress and threw her upon the floor. Her head came violently in contact with the surbase, and after gasping convulsively a minute or two, she expired. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding well-marked evidences of the dissipated life which deceased had led, and was of opinion that death was the result of intemperance. He was unable to discover the slightest indication of violence upon the remains. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the remains, and presented the above evidence to the jury, who exonerated Mrs. CHAPMAN, and returned a verdict of death from the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

CASUALTIES.—CHARLES MCNULTY, a child 4 years of age, was found drowned, on Saturday morning, at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River. The deceased fell overboard while playing upon a raft on Thursday. The body was taken to the residence of the deceased, No. 314 Avenue A, and the Coroner was notified. A man, whose name is supposed to have been CHAS. BUCKLEY, fell off Pier No. 26, East River, on Saturday morning, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and the Coroner notified. A boy, 7 years of age, named JAMES A. RICHARDS, was run over last evening, in Second-avenue, by a horse and cart, driven by one ISAACS, of No. 423 Second-avenue, and seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. EMMA STACEY COLEMAN, a child 5 years old, had her skull fractured yesterday afternoon, while playing upon a pile of lumber in Eleventh-avenue, by some of the lumber which fell upon her. She was taken to the residence of her parents, corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, and is supposed to be fatally injured.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.—The New-York Evangelical Alliance is taking energetic measures to inaugurate a judicious system of open-air preaching at various points through the City. Rev. Dr. HAGANY, of St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, will preach this afternoon at 5½ P. M, in Astor-place, and as opportunity offers, the meetings will be extended. Mayor WOOD has issued the following permit for the benefit of the Alliance:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.
>
> The New-York Evangelical Alliance are permitted to hold open-air meetings on the Sabbath, for the promulgation of religion, provided no religious sect or its opinions be denounced, or public disturbances occur in consequence.
>
> (Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A GREASY ITEM.—While a carman named THOMAS MORRISON was driving his dray, on which were two small casks of whale-oil, through South-street, near Peck-slip, yesterday, about 11 o'clock A. M., owing to the jolting produced by the unevenness of the carriage way, one of the casks sprung a leak, and finally the head, or a portion of it, came out entirely, and the cask was speedily emptied of its contents. The street, for some distance around the dray, was rendered very slippery. A wag suggested, in the hearing of our reporter, that it be called (*pro tempore* at least) the "oleagenous way."

NEW STEAMER.—The New-Haven Steamboat Company has just completed a new first-class steamer, over 300 feet in length, called the *Continental*. She was built in the strongest and most thorough manner, by S. SNEDEN & Co.; is beautifully modeled, and elegantly furnished and equipped. She takes the place of the *Elm City*, and will leave New-York every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The *Elm City* is placed on the night line, leaving New-York every night at 11 o'clock, admirably accommodating passengers for New-Haven, Hartford and intermediate points.

VARIOUS INQUESTS.—Coroner JACKMAN held inquests, on Saturday, upon the bodies of CHARLES BUCKLEY, aged 30, accidentally drowned; WILLIAM PENDERBURG, aged 7 years, who died from injuries accidentally received; JAMES MCNULTY, aged about 5 years, accidentally drowned; an unknown man, apparently aged about 35, found at Pier No. 34, East River, supposed to have been drowned, and THOMAS KELLY, of No. 584 Greenwich-street, aged 54, who came to his death by falling down a flight of stairs.

ARREST OF A CLERICAL GENTLEMAN.—Rev. JOSEPH HERBERT, who is a priest of the Catholic Church, arrested by Officer LOUDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, and examined by Justice QUACKENBUSH. The reverend gentleman exhibited evidence of post-prandial indulgence, which, notwithstanding his appeals to the Court, compelled the Justice to consign him to the cells. Mr. HERBERT, who thus dishonored his sacred calling, is a man whose address would be a card of admission to the best circles.

NEW-YORK CITY HOSPITAL.—The number of patients remaining in this institution on yesterday, (12th,) was 352; of these 328 were males and 24 females. In the medical department, 224; in the surgical department, 128. Admitted during the week, 67. To the medical department, 26; to the surgical department, 41. Discharged relieved or cured since July 5: From the medical department, 26; from the surgical department, 28. Died, 7. Remaining on July 5, 346.

LIBERALITY OF MR. ROBERT BONNER.—Mr. ROBERT BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, has given to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT $1,000 for the families of the Massachusetts volunteers, in return for the oration given by Mr. EVERETT on the Fourth of July, the proceeds of which were for the families of the New-York volunteers. This is liberal all round, and the donors deserve the gratitude of all good people.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—WILLIAM CALLAHAN was arrested by Officer CALLAHAN and taken to the Second District Police Court, where a highly-respectable young married woman had the commendable courage to appear and tender a charge against him for violent and indecent assault. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed CALLAHAN, in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—A young man named WM. LONG was arrested last evening, charged with breaking into the grocery of JOHN MURPHY, No. 10 Pelham-street, and stealing the money-drawer, which contained $75. The drawer was seen in possession of the accused. He was held by Justice BRENNAN to answer.

ACCIDENTALLY SCALDED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 52 Pitt-street, upon the body of JAMES TIARNE, aged 3 months. The child fell into a tub of hot water and died before assistance could be rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN PRISON.—MARGARET PIERCE, a prisoner at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, attempted suicide by opening veins in her left arm. She was discovered bleeding, and secured from further violence.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting on Saturday twenty licences were granted, making 230 thus far issued this year, which, at $30 each, will yield $6,900 to the Treasury.

LETTERS SOUTHWARD.—Letters are still sent to the New-York Post-office, to the number of sixty or more a day, superscribed to persons resident in the seceded States.

Small Pox.

Now that this dreaded disease is skulking on our byways and secretly holding sway in higher places, vaccination becomes a serious duty, to be overlooked only by those who would nurse a pestilence. It may be obtained with ease and propriety, from pure sources, by the humblest in our midst, through the excellent arrangements to that end which have lately been effected. Crowds gather daily at the different station-houses and dispensaries, and a visit to some of them gives one an extra peep down into mysterious human nature. The class who form the majority of applicants at the Eastern Dispensary are descendants of generation upon generation of low intelligences, so that they present their case and questions all at once; this, too, without the smallest intention of being understood, or of comprehending in return, until after several repetitions; said repetitions becoming pathetic, belligerent, or comic in their advanced stages, according as they seem to affect the auditor. The resident physician having had a long experience with this demonstrative class, has a way of getting along peculiar to himself. He hears the whole story, curtailing it or not as the case may be, and after replying to it settles himself for the repetitions;—in the meantime tips the wink to an aid at his elbow to take up the echo business. It is rather heavy on the lungs, often ad to the eye and repellant to every sense, but a most excellent school for the cultivation of patience. Interspersed with these are many of a very different type from that just referred to. The once opulent and luxurious, the refined economist, the educated poor come here in lowly garb, with modest request for medical advice and assistance. The healthy and hardy German and Swiss population of our City depend almost wholly upon this institution for the vaccination of their infants; and their superior cleanliness, together with the customary presentation of their offspring previous to dentition, renders the virus obtained from them unexceptionable in character, and therefore is largely used by the practitioners of this institution, who have sufficient overplus to abundantly supply many physicians throughout the City. Thirty-eight regiments have been supplied with matter from this institution; beside requisitions being filled from Miss DIX for the Washington Hospital, the Albany Military Hospital, and the volunteers at the New-York Hospital. Dr. LOINES, resident physician here, operated upon three thousand of the five thousand six hundred and fifty-three patients, which composed the total number vaccinated by all the Dispensaries in this City during the month of May. The rush is not so great during the advanced Summer months, and gradually falls off to a small average in the Fall, owing to a popular superstition that when the sap runs up the tree in the Spring, the blood is best prepared to take the vaccine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the last month 645 persons were treated in this Dispensary, classified as follows: Males, 237; females, 408. Nativity—United States, 376; Ireland, 226; England, 25; Germany, 17; Scotland, 1. 639 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. The diseases were as follows: injuries, 16; nervous, 27; skin, 78; head, 38; abdomen, 144; eye and ear, 11; heart, lung and throat, 44; minor surgery, 74; rheumatism, 12; urinary, 3; abscess, 4; fever, 6; vaccinated, 213. The ages of those treated were as follows: under 1 year, 115; between 1 and 5, 141; between 5 and 10, 74; between 10 and 30, 163; over 30, 152.

BROOKLYN TROOPS.—A gentleman who reached this city yesterday direct from Washington states, he visited both the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments—the former in Baltimore, and the latter at Arlington Heights—and there was only one man from each regiment in hospital. The men of both regiments he represents to be in better health, as a general thing, than when at home, notwithstanding the hard fare.

SCOTT RIFLES.—Capt. PETTIS, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, but now attached to the Scott Rifles, is recruiting a Company at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets.

PROMOTED.—JOHN B. HOWARD, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, has recently been appointed Brigade-Quartermaster in Gen. PETERS' Staff, on Arlington Heights.

New-Jersey.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.—About 11 o'clock, on Friday night, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon, No. 150 Prospect-street, Jersey City, during which the proprietor, WILLIAM BUSH, received injuries at the hands of half a dozen sailors, belonging to an English vessel, which will undoubtedly terminate fatally. It appears that the men went into the saloon, and after taking drinks, refused to pay for them. BUSH attempted to turn them out, when he was attacked, and fearing serious bodily harm, went behind the counter and took down a sabre, with which to defend himself. He was immediately overpowered; and one of the men, gaining possession of the sabre, attempted to run him through, but BUSH avoided the blow. They then got him down and jumped several times upon his chest, also beat and choked him. They then went away, and subsequently three of them were arrested by Officer SLOAN, and taken to the Station-house. BUSH went down and made a complaint, but on returning was suddenly prostrated, and experienced great pain in the chest and neck. Dr. STRYKER, assisted by Dr. BOUTON, attended the injured man, and found him suffering severely from internal injuries, to such an extent that they were of the opinion that he could not survive many hours. This (Saturday) forenoon Recorder MARTINDALE took BUSH'S deposition, which was in substance as above stated. It was only by the greatest effort and the assistance of stimulants that he was able to give a disconnected statement of the affair. The prisoners, who gave their names as JOHN MCCLENNEN, FRANK REYNOLDS and JAMES EDWARDS, were committed to prison by the Recorder, to await the result of the injuries.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A BANK.—A man, named PATRICK DONNELLY, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with attempting to defraud the Hudson County Bank out of $287, by means of a worthless check, purporting to have been signed by BENJAMIN R. PARKER, Jr., of New-York. A certified check, signed by the same party, amounting to $987, had been deposited in the Bank the day previous, but the Cashier, Mr. HARDENBURGH, suspecting something wrong, made inquiry at the clearing-house, and ascertained that the check was a fraud. Accordingly, when DONNELLY presented the check for payment, he was taken into custody by Chief of Police MARINUS, who was on the look-out. The accused is a laboring man, and has evidently been innocently drawn into the matter by other parties.

ARREST OF A RUNNER.—A young fellow, named DAVID STONE, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, for soliciting passengers at the Cunard dock for a New-York hotel. Being unable to pay a fine, he was committed to the City Workhouse for ten days.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 13.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10:45 A. M. for Liverpool. She takes out 90 passengers.

Fire at Milwaukee—Loss $25,000.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 13.

A fire destroyed last night the property corner of Reed and South Water streets. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000.

Lieut. Moore and the Apaches.

FORT BRECKINRIDGE, New-Mexico,
Sunday, June 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed slip from your paper of April 4, 1861, has just been received:

> "The Apaches, which is another name for the terror of Arizona, are fast learning what civilized justice is. Four Americans have been captured by them on the line of the Overland Mail route, and speared to death. When Lieut. MOORE, with 70 United States Dragoons, arrived from Fort Breckinridge, at the Apache Pass, he found so much as the Coyotes had left of their bodies, which was little more than sufficed to identify them. Whether the Lieutenant's extraordinary proceedings, after he had decently buried the dead, is in accordance with the established policy of the Indian Department, I do not know, but this it was: He took the six braves whom he had captured, and whose only connection with the outrage was that they belonged to the same tribe, and hanged them, indulging the wife and a boy of one of the braves with a good position to see it all. The poor fellows, as they were about to be strung up, begged hard, not for their lives, but that they might be shot rather than hanged, and that citizens, not soldiers, might shoot them. The very fact of the request was held reason enough to deny it. A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Tucson, applauded this method of dealing with savages, and urges that the only way to prevent future trouble is to herd them on reservations, scrupulously shooting every one who leaves his allotted place. Making treaties with them he holds to be the supreme folly, as it is their policy, when anything of the sort is going on, to divide their forces into two apparently hostile gangs, that while one party is busy making the treaty, the other may pursue with all the greater success its stock-stealing."

I buried the bones of four Americans at Apache Pass, some time ago; they had been deliberately massacred, after a proposal for an exchange of prisoners had been made by an officer, who was in the Pass before my arrival.

I did not hang any *braves*, not having any to elevate to such honor—that was done by a separate party.

The request to be shot which was made, had probably been made and refused, within a few days, near the same spot, when ten Mexicans were tied to the wheels of their wagons and burnt to death by the Indians. The same request has, doubtless, often been made in the same Pass, by American women, mothers and their daughters, who would willingly, to avoid their horrible fate, have submitted to that of the said *braves*. Whatever may be the policy of the Indian Department, that of humanity would, in the end, be best served by treating all these *braves* in the same manner. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MOORE,
First Lieut. First Dragoons.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—GOUNDIE.—In Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday, July 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Bigler, PHILIP E. LOCKWOOD, of New-York, to EMMA V. A., daughter of G. H. Goundie, Esq.

DIED.

MOLLESON.—In this City, on Saturday, July 13, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Elias and Phebe Georgiana Mollison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

CLARK.—On Saturday, July 13, after a short and severe illness, EMMA FRANKLIN, only child of Sidney W. and Elizabeth Clark, aged 17 years and 13 days.

Her remains were taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

NEWKIRK.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, July 13, MARGARET, wife of Henry H. Newkirk, aged 37 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Bergen, N. J.

COLT.—In Passaic, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 13, CAROLINE AYMAR, wife of Sherman P. Colt, Esq., and daughter of the late Vincent W. Many, Esq.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Monday.

ODELL.—At Claremont, N. J., on Friday, July 12, GEORGIANNA, the only child of Moses and Emily A. Odell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) July 14, at the house of David Ryder, Claremont, N. J., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at the ferry, Jersey City, till 11½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 381.—JULY 13, 1861.
12, 72, 8, 1, 50, 38, 66, 19, 25, 37, 32, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 382.—JULY 13, 1861.
2, 36, 15, 31, 8, 21, 30, 38, 51, 37, 16, 71, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

BARTLETT & CO.—NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS for all the sewing-machines and dealers in sewing-machine materials of every description, at less prices than elsewhere, No. 442 Broadway, opposite Appleton's; machines repaired. The "Novelty" Sewing-machines, treadle, and all complete, now for $9.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION,
THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.
All those having signed the roll, are hereby notified to report themselves at head-quarters, No. 596 Broadway, immediately for duty. Gentlemen wishing to join this model regiment, should apply in person, bringing reference as to their respectability and capability to serve as rank and file. We shall soon leave for the seat of war, being the first accepted regiment for the new quota.
Col. R. D. GOODWIN.
P. SIDES, Acting Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS, Col. MERRITT, Headquarters No. [illegible] Broadway. 100 young and able-bodied men wanted for this regiment, now encamped at East New-York. Recruits will receive $100 bounty, and 160 acres of land on their honorable discharge at the close of the war.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Unity of Our National Character and the Supremacy of a National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

From what has preceded, it cannot be doubted that the Declaration of Independence was a covenant of National unity with all the foreign Powers who aided the people of the colonies in its achievement. It would have been a violation of this solemn covenant, and a mockery of the faith with which they had encouraged the martyrs of the revolution not only, but also the whole civilized world, to confide in its integrity, had any one of them thereafter broken away from its sacred obligations. It was in this National capacity, comprehended under the designation of United Colonies or States, that they procured the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance with France; that they secured the sympathy and friendship of Spain and Holland; that they procured loans to carry on the war by which they achieved their independence. It was in this capacity that their Ministers and Ambassadors were received and respected abroad. And it was in this capacity alone that their union received the sacred and irrevocable seal of perpetuity under the Confederation.

We have shown that the fact of our National unity was a covenant running with the title to the land ceded to the United States in Congress assembled, by the Definitive Treaty with Great Britain. And so also was it a covenant running with the land ceded by the several States to the General Government. The very terms upon which the unoccupied territory, which lay within the charter limits of the respective colonies at the commencement of the war, were ceded to the Congress as the general governing power, are evidence of their conviction of the necessity and importance, as well as a guarantee, of a perpetual and irrevocable union.

New-York ceded her Western territory on the express consideration, condition and reservation that it should be be held by the National Government for the use and benefit of such of the United States as should become members of the proposed perpetual Federal alliance, "and for no other use or purposes whatsoever." She also required that the proposed Articles of Confederation should be "duly notified and confirmed by, or in behalf of, all the said United States in Congress assembled."

While, on the other hand, the Congress pledged itself that such lands should "be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."

Now, suppose this Federal alliance to have ceased—to have lost its character of perpetuity. Suppose the Union to have been dissolved; would not the title to these lands have reverted again to New-York? Would not the same be true of the lands in like manner ceded by Virginia, or of those ceded by Massachusetts? or by Connecticut? or by any other of the original colonies? If they had thought of, or anticipated, a possible dissolution of the Union, would they not, think you, have specially provided for the reversion in such a contingency? Was it not under an assured conviction of the impossibility of secession, and confidence in the capacity and perpetual duration of the National character, that these cessions were made? Was it not under this same conviction and in reference to this same capacity, that our independence was acknowledged by the Crown and Parliament and people of Great Britain? Did not the whole American people aver and guarantee its character of unity and perpetuity, and the necessity of it, and the impossibility of secession or disruption, in all their deliberations on the Confederation, and in their credentials of power to their delegates in the Congress to ratify the same? How could such pledges be maintained in their integrity, if the whole fabric were dissolvable at the will of a single State? How could the Congress "settle and form these Territories into distinct Republican States, which should become members of the Federal Union," if each State was at liberty to revoke the grant, dissolve the Union and break up the Government, by the enactment of a simple "Ordinance of Secession?" Surely, if all these declarations and pledges and covenants and treaties and proclamations and ordinances establish anything, they establish the unity and perpetuity of our National character and Government, and the impossibility of any right of secession in any one of the original States in this Union.

Thus we see that it was essential to the preservation of their faith at home, their integrity abroad, their respectability everywhere, aye to their very existence as a recognized sovereign Power on earth, that they should continue united as one people. To perfect as well as to perpetuate such their union, as well as their nationality, it was also essential that they should have a consolidated National Government. And it was equally essential that that Government should be supreme over all; that it should possess not mere delegated powers, which might be revoked at will by each or any State, but all the positive and inalienable attributes of sovereignty within the sphere over which its administration was to operate. Consequential to their union and this necessity was produced, under the Confederation, the singular anomaly of the constituent parts of a nation brought into competition with the nation itself for these essential elements of sovereignty. Hence we have the very ground of controversy which poisoned the Confederate organism, and rendered it wholly imcompetent to the ends and uses which it was designed and intended to accomplish. It was the reservation (if powers which were never possessed could be said to be retained or reserved—I should say rather it was the concession) to each State, in severalty, of a sovereignty which did not belong to it, and which it never possessed or enjoyed independently of the Union, or the Magistracy in the Congress. But even under this reservation more than this was claimed in behalf of the States. Hence the conflict. How was it regarded in that day?

"Unless," says **Washington** in his address to his countrymen on resigning his command of the American Armies, 1783, "unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives which they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, (Confederation,) everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. It is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration. There must be a pointed and faithful compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. Whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lesson the sovereign authority ought to be considered hostile to the liberty and independence of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly; and, lastly, unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the States, to participate in the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of Government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised by the articles of Confederation; it will be a subject of regret that so much blood and so much treasure have been lavished to no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without compensation; and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain."

Such, in the contemplation of **Washington**, were the lamentable results of setting up a State sovereignty, or a State independence, against the sovereign authority of the General Government. Such was it, also, in the contemplation of our fathers.

"Let it be remembered," say the Congress in their address on public affairs, in 1783—"that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the author of those rights on the means exerted for their defence, they have prevailed against all opposition, and from the basis of thirteen independent States. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the unadulterated forms of Republican Government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude, and all the other qualities which ennoble the character of a nation, and fulfill the ends of Government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet enjoyed, and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence upon the rights of mankind. If, on the other side, our Government should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and destroyed; the best and fairest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation."

Such were the fearful apprehensions of our fathers in that great struggle which they witnessed between National and State sovereignty, under the Confederation. The details of it are too familiar to call for repetition. Its disastrous fruits were but too fearfully apparent in the prostration of the nation during its continuance. It lay like a paralyzed and helpless human frame. The essentials which constituted an animate being were there, while the power which alone rendered them useful or available was taken away. The political sovereignty of the general administration was acknowledged, and a supremacy of power inherent in its existence as an independent national element, was admitted; and yet, at the same time, each State claimed to be clothed with "every power, jurisdiction and right," which was a component and essential part of the attributes of sovereignty and supremacy.

Well might we exclaim and ask by what charter? We have shown that there was no such thing as independence in any State outside of the general Union; that there was no such thing even as a State organization before the Declaration of Independence; that their colonial designation was never entirely relinquished until the proposed articles for a perpetual Confederation; after the final ratification of which alone their State capacity was formally recognized and established; that there never was actually any such thing in all America as a State independency, or a State sovereignty, until after the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. And that was an independency of the Crown, not of the Congress, which was all the independence the States retained under the articles of Confederation. So, that whatever of sovereignty or independence each State was actually possessed of at that time, was derived to it under that organism. And that, we repeat again, was not an independence or sovereignty in any State which gave it a claim to the allegiance of its citizens, paramount to their allegiance of the General Government. The Confederation was not, nor was it intended to be, *a mere alliance of States*, the fathers and framers of it, themselves being judges. Read the report of the Committee of the Congress on the system of general revenue proposed to the States, made and adopted in Feb. 1786. It concludes:

"*Thus circumstanced, after the most solemn deliberation*, and under *the fullest conviction* that the public embarrassments are such as above represented, and that they are daily increasing, the Committee are of opinion that it has become the duty of Congress to declare most explicitly that the crisis has arrived when the people of the United States, by whose will and for whose benefit the Federal Government was instituted, must decide whether they will support their rank as a nation, by maintaining the public faith at home and abroad, or whether for want of a timely exertion in establishing a general revenue, and thereby giving strength to the Confederacy, they will hazard not only the existence of the Union, but of those great and invaluable privileges for which they have so arduously and so honorably contended."

And what was the language of Virginia on this point? In allusion to this very report of the Committee of the Congress she says, Oct., 1786.

* * * * * * * "And whereas the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the Confederacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made from time to time by the United States in Congress, particularly in their act of the 15th of February last, can no longer doubt that *the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide* the solemn question, *whether they will*, by wise and magnanimous efforts, *reap the fruits of that independence* which they have so gloriously acquired, and *of that Union which they have cemented* with so much of their common blood; or whether, by giving way *to unmanly jealousies and prejudices or to partial and transitory interests*, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the revolution, *and furnish to its enemies* an eventual triumph over those by whose virtue and valor in has been accomplished."

Here we have high testimony to the fact that our National independence, our National Union, and our National Government, *were the people's work*, and not the work of the States: and *the people* are called upon to settle forever the question now at issue between *State* and *National* Sovereignty. The appeal, be it remembered, is made, *both by the Congress and by the States*, to the people, not in their capacity of citizens of this State, or of that State; not of this locality or of that locality; not as representing divers sections or divers interests, but *as the People of America*. The one people who constitute the great Nation, the Republic, called The United States; whose domain and jurisdiction were defined by the difinitive treaty with Great Britain.

The issue submitted to the people on this appeal involved the existence of any authority in the Congress, then the acknowledged governing power, to execute its laws upon the individual citizen within the limits of the respective States, each State claiming an exclusive sovereignty therein. The condition of the country under this state of things was thus graphically summed up by the late Chief Justice **Marshall**:

"A Government authorized to declare war, but relying on independent States for the means of prosecuting it; capable of contracting debts, and of pledging the public faith for their payment, but dependent on thirteen distinct sovereignties for the preservation of that faith, could only be saved from ignominy and contempt by finding those sovereignties administered by men exempt from the passions incident to human nature."

It was this crisis which originated the Federal Convention of May, 1787. What was its aim? It was to settle and adjust the controversy between State and National sovereignty; or, in other words, and in the language of that day, to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union. For, be it remembered, the Union is still regarded as the great object of interest, the great guarantee of independence, whether State or National. No one yet talks of dissolving the Union. The proposition is to render the General Government equal to its exigencies, not by dissolving it, but by reassuring its perpetuity, now hazarded by the conflicting claim of State Sovereignty, by making it more perfect. We need but turn to the record to establish this point.

The Federal Convention was preceded by, and grew out of the Annapolis Convention, which met at Annapolis, in Maryland, in September, 1786. It was composed of Commissioners from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and Virginia, and the result of their deliberations was a circular letter addressed to the several States recommending a Convention to be held in the month of May following, "to take into consideration the inefficiency of the Federal Government, and to devise such further provisions and alterations of the Federal Constitution as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

The first response to this call came from Virginia. In it she says, after referring to the Annapolis Convention:

"*And whereas*, the same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments, which originally determined the citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States in establishing a Federal Government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that Government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war."

The act goes on to provide for the appointment of delegates, to meet delegates from other States in the proposed Convention, "and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act, or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

The act of New-Jersey came next, and empowered her delegates to meet in the Convention, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the General Government adequate to the exigencies thereof."

The act of Pennsylvania authorized her delegates "to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other States, and to join in devising and deliberating on, and discussing, all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such act, or acts, for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Next came the act of North Carolina, authorizing her delegates, "Then and there to confer with such deputies as may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our Federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes it was intended to effect; and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this State as, when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same."

Georgia, in appointing delegates to meet those of other States, authorized them "To join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations, and further provisions, as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Delaware, in appointing her delegates, authorized them "To join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, may effectually provide for the same."

Thus far the action of the States had gone in response to the call for the Federal Convention, before the Congress had taken any action upon the subject. The subject came before them on the 21st of February, 1787, on the report of the Committee to which the letter from the Annapolis Convention had been referred. A resolution was then adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to the Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government, and the preservation of the Union.

The State of New-York at once responded to this recommendation of The Congress, and appointed delegates to the proposed Convention—"for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union."

South Carolina empowered her delegates "to join with such deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the Confederated States; and together with the said deputies or Commissioners, *or a majority of them who shall be present* (provided the State be not represented by less than two,) to join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union."

The act of Massachusetts recited the resolution of Congress, and authorized the Governor of that State to commission five delegates appointed to the proposed Convention, who, or any three of them, were empowered "to meet such delegates as may be appointed by the other, or any of the other States in the Union, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, at the time and for the purposes aforesaid."

The act of Connecticut also recited the resolution of Congress, and appointed delegates to meet with the others—"and to discuss upon such alterations and provisions, agreeable to the general principles of republican government, as they shall think proper to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union; and to report such alterations and provisions as may be agreed to by a majority of the United States represented in Convention, to the Congress of the United States and to the General Assembly of this State."

The Legislature of Maryland appointed deputies to meet such delegates from the other States as were authorized, "for the purpose of revising the National system, and to join with them in considering such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

The State of New-Hampshire appointed her delegates for the purpose recited in the resolution of Congress, "there to confer with such deputies as are, or may be, appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remedy the defects of our Federal Union, and to procure and secure the enlarged purposes it was intended to effect; and to report such an act to the United States in Congress as, when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same."

Rhode Island did not respond to the call by the appointment of delegates to the Convention.

To the superficial reader all this may seem but a tedious detail of dry and musty legislative enactments; but to the thoughtful and inquiring citizen, what a volume of authoritative testimony to the unity and supremacy of our national character and government is here recorded! The covenant of perpetuity contained in the Articles of Confederation, is thus reassured by the testimony of the Commissioners of the several States represented in the Annapolis Convention; by the entire representation of the United States in Congress assembled, and by the Legislative Assemblies of every State, in the appointment and credentials of delegates to the proposed National Convention. Can human evidence, in any shape, be more ample, more solemn, or more conclusive? And in all this record, be it remembered, we find no expression of a desire, design, thought or wish, looking to a dissolution of the Union. Who thought of secession? Upon what ground? Where is the record of it? Who dared breathe the sacrelegious suggestion of a disruption of the Union, or a destruction of the General Government? Oh, no! there was but one sentiment throughout all America, and that was "to make the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the General Government and the preservation of the Union." How this was accomplished by the Federal Convention, we shall show in our next article.

Henry Sherman.

Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 13, 1861.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	88	300	N. Y. Central R....	76⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.......	88	850	do...........	76¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	81⅞	50	do.........s4	76¼
500	Trea. 12 ℘ c. Nts.	102⅜	50	do.........b4	76¼
8,000	do...........	102¼	250	do.........s10	76⅛
2,000	Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 yrs.	99	50	do.........b10	76¼
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	44½	150	do.........s30	75⅞
13,000	do.......s10	44	450	do...........	76⅛
49,000	do...........	44	150	do.........b10	76⅛
15,000	do.......s15	44	200	do.........b30	76⅜
5,000	do.......b30	44½	400	Erie Railroad......	23¼
25,000	Virginia S. 6's...	48	100	do.........s30	23¼
15,000	do.......s10	47¾	100	do.........s10	23¼
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	60	34	Erie R. Pref.......	40
5,000	do.......s15	59	10	Reading Railroad..	37
2,000	do...........	61¼	400	do...........	37¼
1,000	do...........	62	50	do.........s10	37¼
20,000	Mo. State 6s. b10.	43	100	do.........b30	37⅜
22,000	do...........	42¾	200	do.........b30	37¼
9,000	do...........	42⅞	200	Hudson River R...	35¼
5,000	do.......snwk	43	50	do.........b10	35¼
57,000	do...........	43	50	do.........b10	35⅜
6,000	Cal. State 7s....	76½	50	do.........s10	35¼
500	N. Y. State 7s '70.	105½	50	do.........b30	35¼
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98	16	do...........	35
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs	102	50	Mich. Cen. R......	44¼
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st		19	do...........	44
	M. S. F. Con. Bds	93¾	50	Mich. S.&N.I. R.s10	13⅝
17,000	Chic.&N.W.2dM.	14	150	do...........	13½
40	Bk. of New-York...	81	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	68
15	Bank of America...	99	200	do.........b30	68
20	Bank of Commerce.	77	250	Gal. & Chic. R..s10	64
5	Pacific M. S. Co.....	73	200	do.........s60	63
50	do...........	72½	250	do...........	64⅞
50	do.......s10	72½	300	do...........	64¾
55	Chic. & Rock I. R..	38½	150	do.........s5	64¾
100	do.......b10	38¾	50	do.........nw	64½
50	do...........	38⅝	50	do.........s60	63¼
120	do...........	38¾	600	Clev. & Tol. R..b10	27
50	do.......b60	39	400	do...........	27
50	do.......b30	38¾	100	do...........	27⅛
150	Harlem Railroad..	10⅛	300	do...........	27¼

Saturday, July 13—P. M.

There was less buoyancy on the Stock Exchange in the early part of the day than at the close on Friday. The Railway Shares and some of the Border State Stocks were a fraction off, while several of the latter, such as Georgias and North Carolinas, advanced rapidly on the previous sales. The lowest business done in Missouris was at 42¾—the closing sales at 43 ℘ cent.; the lowest in Tennessees, 44 ℘ cent.—closing 44, seller 15 days; the lowest in New-York Central, 76 ℘ cent., as against 76¼ at the close on Friday—the latest business 76¼, cash, for 500 shares, and 76⅛ bid at 4 o'clock on the Street. In other descriptions the changes were not important from yesterday. Rock Island maintained the advance to 38¾ ℘ cent., but not to the extreme figure of 39¼, which we understand was paid late yesterday afternoon. The general market this afternoon left off firm; Government Stock of 1881 at 88 ℘ cent.; New-York Central, 76⅛; Rock Island, 38¾; Missouris, 43 ℘ cent.

We understand that no award of the proposed Iowa State loan was made to-day, and it is questionable whether any *bona fide* bids were made at rates which the Fund Commissioners could afford to take for a 7 ℘ cent. State Stock, if constitutionally issued with the purpose of being honestly reimbursed to the holders. The facts that the constitutional authority to issue such a Stock is extremely questionable, and that a large portion of the People of Iowa in their County and City relations, have manifested, of late, a disposition to avail of all technical or legal advantages to avoid or defer the payment of their debts, and have been backed by the Judiciary of the State in this disposition, will sufficiently account for the utter failure of the present Loan.

The Bank Department at Albany communicates the following comparative figures of the various Securities held by the Department as the bases of Bank Note Circulation since 1857, and also for the quarter just ended of the present year:

From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1861.

Total amount of bonds and mtgs. July 1, 1857...	$8,099,801
Total amount of bonds and mtgs. July 1, 1861...	5,586,692
Decrease....	$2,513,108
Total amt. New-York State stock, July 1, 1857..	$21,725,221
Total amt. New-York State stock, July 1, 1861..	19,420,099
Decrease....	$2,305,122
Total amount United States stock July 1, 1861..	$4,832,300
Total amount United States stock July 1, 1857..	498,220
Increase....	$4,334,079
Total amount Illinois State stock, July 1, 1857...	$638,996
Total amount Illinois State stock, July 1, 1861...	410,250
Decrease....	$228,746
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1857	$221,000
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1861	21,000
Decrease....	$187,000
Total amount Michigan State stock, July 1, 1857	$172,000
Total amount Michigan State stock, July 1, 1861	41,000
Decrease....	$131,000
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1861....	$157,704
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1857	77,357
Increase....	$80,347
Total amount of circulation. July 1, 1857....	$29,842,613
Total amount of circulation, July 1, 1861	28,631,273
Decrease....	$1,211,340
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1857....	$31,422,596
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1861....	30,472,045
Decrease....	$950,551

From April 1, 1861, to July 1, 1861.

Total amount of bonds and mtgs., April 1, 1861...	$5,752,473
Total amount of bonds and mtgs., July 1, 1861...	5,586,692
Decrease....	$165,781
Total amount N. Y. State stocks, April 1, 1861..	$19,985,579
Total amount N. Y. State stocks, July 1, 1861..	19,420,099
Decrease....	$565,480
Total amount of U. S. stock, July 1, 1861....	$4,832,300
Total amount of U. S. stock, April 1, 1861....	4,081,300
Total amount Arkansas State stock, Apl. 1, 1861	$132,000
Total amount Arkansas State stock, July 1, 1861	24,000
Decrease....	$108,000
Total amount of cash, July 1, 1861....	$157,704
Total amount of cash, April 1, 1861....	81,688
Increase....	$76,016
Total amount of circulation, April 1, 1861....	$28,669,824
Total amount of circulation, July 1, 1861....	28,631,273
Decrease....	$38,551
Total amount of securities, April 1, 1861....	$30,484,291
Total amount of securities, July 1, 1861....	30,472,045
Decrease....	$12,245

The *Express* of this afternoon, reports that:

"Messrs. N. T. Hubbard & Sons, the oldest house in the provision trade in this City, have supended payment. The senior member, Mr. N. T. Hubbard, has been in business for forty-eight years, and this is the first time his paper ever went to protest. He was well known throughout the entire mercantile community, and was familiarly called the father of the provision trade. This failure excites the sympathy of the whole trade. The suspension is caused chiefly by their accommodations to several houses that have recently stopped."

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, July 11.

The crop of Winter Wheat in Illinois and Indiana is now being harvested. The quality and quantity reaped, and to be reaped, varies greatly, in some sections the Grain coming out plump and sound, in others, but probably only a small proportion of the country, more or less shriveled or shrunk, either by the drouth, or injury by the army worm; doubtless a fair crop of Winter Wheat of medium to good quality can be anticipated. Spring Wheat, which is the main article on which this market relies, is just now coming into head. In Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, the dry weather of the last few weeks, except in favored spots, has given short straw, heads thin, and, compared with last year, light and short. The general opinion is that the best that can be looked for this year is about two-thirds the crop of Spring Wheat reaped in 1860. From Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota advices are not very complete; the accounts have been so far very good, but as the crop is later, it has greater risks to run. In Iowa the prospect is probably better than in the same parallels east of the Mississippi, the ground having been better watered, and the Grain standing heavier.

A rain storm passed over Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, Monday afternoon and Monday night, followed yesterday by alternate showers and sunshine, with more heavy rain last night and frequent showers this morning. In many places, the rain was accompanied by a high wind, sometimes amounting to a hurricane, unroofing buildings, and leveling grain, trees and fences. At the present stage of the Spring Wheat crop, considerable anxiety is felt, as great danger of *rust* exists, unless the wet shall be succeeded by cool winds, in which case, while Wheat, Barley, and Rye, may escape injury, Corn, Oats, and Grass, will be benefitted beyond calculation. At this writing, the rain-clouds are breaking up, and rapidly drifting away before a fresh north wind, which is the most favorable omen we could desire.

☞ The past week has been productive of a more cheerful feeling in business circles, owing to a better supply of Money for business purposes, and improvement in prices of leading articles. Flour has advanced 15c.@20c., and closes both firm and active. Wheat has advanced 6c.@8c., and continues buoyant to the close. Corn has taken a turn upward, and, though the advance is only slight, it is sufficient to render the market firm, with a large business doing. Oats are without material change, but firmer. Rye declined 2c.@3c., and quite dull. Barley neglected, and quotations would be merely nominal. Vegetables unsettled, Beans active and higher, but Potatoes declining and dull. Live Stock has been lower and dull, but closes firmer. Hides dull. Tallow lower and inactive. Highwines quiet. Wool more active, but prices unchanged.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1...........	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2...........	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107
3...........	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4...........	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5...........	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6...........	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7...........	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8...........	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9...........	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10...........	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11...........	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12...........	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13...........	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14...........	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15...........	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,156
16...........	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17...........	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18...........	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19...........	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20...........	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219
21...........	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22...........	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23...........	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24...........	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25...........	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26...........	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 61 bbls. of Ashes, 16,393 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 136,868 bushels Wheat, 81,378 bushels Corn, 13,422 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Oats, 1,215 bushels Malt, 518 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 711 bbls., including 578 bbls. Pots, and 133 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at advancing prices. Sales 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb......	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13½
Middling...........	15⅝	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair......	16½	16¾	17	17¼

COFFEE—Continues in good request at buoyant rates. Sales to-day 500 bags Java, chiefly at 18c.; 800 bags Laguayra at 15c.; 1,100 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.@15½c.; and 3,700 bags Rio at 11½c.@14c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have been tending downward. Receipts continue fair, and most holders are eager to sell. The reported sales comprise 11,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 70@$3 85; poor to choice extra State at $4@$4 40, mainly at $4@$4 05; superfine Western at $3 60@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 95@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4@$5 40; inferior exta Ohio at $4 50@$4 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 70 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$3 70	@$3 85
Extra State..........	4 00	@ 4 40
Superfine Western..........	3 60	@ 3 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....	3 90	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	4 00	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	4 50	@ 4 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brand	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	4 75	@ 5 75
Fancy Genessee..........	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Genessee..........	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales 800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $3 40@$3 50 and inferior to very choice extra, $4@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered and purchased, to-day. The principal receivers are not disposed to make any further concessions to buyers, who, in turn, are reluctant to pay asking prices. Receipts have been more extensive, including a few small lots of new crop, from Delaware and New-Jersey. The reported sales of all kinds amount to 141,000 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at 68c.; White Western at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western at $1 07@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 93c.@95c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@92c.; Racine Spring at 89c.@91c.; Northwestern Club at 84c.@89c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 69c.@83c.; White Kentucky at $1 25; new crop Amber Delaware, (500 bushels,) at $1 25; and new crop New-Jersey, (500 bushels,) at $1 15 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at, however, irregular, prices. Sales 90,000 bushels, at 40c.@45½c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 38c.@39c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western White, and 50c.@62½c, for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c. for Northern, 60c.@64c. for Canadian, and 45c.@50c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian, at 25c.@27½c.; Western at 27c.@29½c.; and State at 29c.@30c., ℘ bushel.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, and prices have favored sellers. We quote: New-Orleans at 33c.@37c, Porto Rico at 22c.@28c.. Cuba Muscovado at 17c.@24c., and Clayed Cuba at 15c.@17½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and rather heavy. Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5⅝c.@6⅝c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in demand at former prices; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ℘ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales of 225 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 3c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported, at $5@$6, chiefly at $5 12½@$5 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The principal sales, this week, have been 3,000 Tampico Goat and about 1,000 lbs. Central American Deer on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been made of only 560 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4⅞c.@5¾c.; with 140 boxes Havana, part at 6⅜c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@8¼c.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., at 15½c.@16c., closing at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at our quotations. We qnote for Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℘ barrel; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9½d.@10¼d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℘ lb. Resin, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ barrel; Beef, 5s. 5d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10¼d.@11d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@12d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton. For Bristol—Wheat (20,000 bushels,) in bulk at 11d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and a market—Wheat (18,000 bushels,) in bulk at 11½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Wheat (12,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 18c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 773 tons, to Hong Kong, Coal at nine Mexican Dollars; a Swedish bark, now at Boston, hence for Gottenburg, taking part of cargo there and finish loading here, Heavy Goods about 35s. ℘ ton; a brig, 249 tons, to Constantinople, 1,300 bbls. Rum, 4½c.; one, 297 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $5,000; one, 287 tons, to Barbadoes, hhd. staves, $14; one, 299 tons, to Berbice, $14; one 269 tons, to St. Pierre, mart, and one, 297 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., both Guano, $4 and hhd. shooks, 30c.; one, 1,800 bbls., to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 75c.; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Mayaguez, P. R., 75c.; a bark, 310 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port on the north side Cuba, and back to New-York, $2,100; a schooner, 198 tons, from Brandywine, Del., to St. Croix, Corn Meal, $2 ℘ puncheon and 50c. ℘ bbl.; a brig, 290 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, &c.

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They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed.

F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 266 HICKS-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER OF STATE-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 19, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN.—The valuable four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 266 Hicks-st., northwest corner of State-st., 24.6x60 feet, and extension of 12 feet. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, Ridgewood water, &c., and in good order. Lot 24.6x77.6 inches. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for term of years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN.—At auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the buildings known as the Stamford Female Seminary with half the lot in Henry-st., about 220 by 140. Also, at same time and place, the other half of lot, without any buildings.

The sale will be absolute, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous of establishing a school or large boarding-house. A portion of the money can remain, if desired, at 6 per cent. By order.

W. T. MINOR, President.

STAMFORD, July 10, 1861.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, CHEAPER THAN anything in the City, (if forthwith,) one of two three-story houses, well located, and near cars and stages. N. B.—Also, forty city lots, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or exchange for houses or farm near the city.

J. W. BARTLETT, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, in perfect order, in one of the best and most pleasant places in Brooklyn. Also, tenement property in New-York, paying a large interest on price asked. Address PIONEER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—OF ABOUT 150 ACRES, OF good land, with good buildings and plenty of fruit—the neighborhood of Hudson River preferred—is wanted, in exchange for a very desirable place near Tarrytown, Westchester County. Address, with full particulars, EXCHANGE, Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 80 acres, on east bank Hudson River, two miles above Cold Spring; good house and necessary out-buildings; abundance of fruit; beautiful prospect, and very healthy. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF D. O. KETCHUM and D. O. KETCHUM & CO. will be held at the office of the subscriber, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance requested for important business.

GEORGE CATLIN, Assignee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

S. C. HANCE, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to.......... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to.......... $70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive. By order.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—OR THOSE WISHING TO ENGAGE in the printing business. A rare opportunity is now offered in the purchase of a well-appointed newspaper and job office, about fifty miles from New-York. To one having a knowledge of the business, and capable of conducting a paper, this is an opportunity seldom offered. Inquire at or address Westchester House, room No. 56, between 10 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the City prescription trade, and having a small amount of means, to take an interest in a retail drug store in the City. Address, with good reference, for two days, A. C. P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$1,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE above amount may secure an interest in the soap and oil business. He is wanted as book-keeper in the factory. Address R. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 62 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE.—LAKE HOpatcong is now open to receive guests. A more quiet and beautiful Summer resort cannot be found; only 2½ hours ride by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the House. Terms moderate.

RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few choice rooms are yet vacant at this beautiful private Summer boarding-house. Apply, on the premises, of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.

WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN wife and one child, can obtain board in a private family, in Hudson City, N. J., near West Hoboken, by furnishing their own rooms, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 5 Macdougal st.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADIson, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders.

S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET—IN SUITE or single, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, rooms on second floor, having fine water view, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 5 Poplar-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINgle or suites of rooms; location cannot be surpassed for shade and river view; near to cars and steamboat. Price low; gas in the house; boating and bathing. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, in healthy locality, within 1 to 1½ hours of the City, by a family consisting of gentleman and lady, three small children and servant. Must be good substantial fare, and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,152 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family or on a farm, with good sea bathing, pleasant rooms and good fare, abundance of milk, &c. Best of references given and required. Address City Post-office, Box No. 4,029.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars, address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq. fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM house, near the City and water; must be well shaded; accommodations for two small families required. Address, stating price and references, F. A. M., Box No. 233 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE FOR gentleman, wife, five children and servant. For the gentleman partial board only. Address F.T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to

H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:6 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A.M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River. New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A.M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 2½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport. Fare 25 cents each way.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

FOR BOSTON.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFIcent steamer CITY OF BOSTON leaves her pier, No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return.......... $1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return.......... 68
To Patterson's Grove and return.......... 50
To Port Monmouth and return.......... 40

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH.—The steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 o'clock Sunday morning for the Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Red Bank, and intermediate landings, returning at 5 P. M. This is the most delightful trip out of New-York, and this being a long day, will give ample time for bathing in the surf, recreating on the ocean beach, a ride through the country, or a stroll in the woods.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the Sabbath School of the 3rd Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23rd-st., which was unavoidably postponed from Thursday, 11th inst., will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst.

The excursion will leave the foot 22d-st., North River, for Dudley's Grove, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN for one week, can be had on board the Day Boats DANIEL DREW or ARMENIA for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR THE Summer months, or until the 1st of May next, situated in the village of Tarrytown, 27 miles from New-York, on high ground, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Hudson River, &c. It contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellars; a stable can also be had; or one-half of the house may be rented until the 1st of May. Terms moderate. Address A. M. MacKAY, No. 200 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.—A FINE, large, handsome cow for sale, just dropping her third calf; a superior milker. Price $160. Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......... $130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......... $110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.......... SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......... SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW.......... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 17th inst. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Persia*, from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the Wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail 31st of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

RAILROAD AND STAGES FOR ROCKAWAY.

Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, EVERY SUNDAY at 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., for Rockaway. The cars connect at Jamaica with a regular line of stages. The through fare to Rockaway over this route is 60 cents. Passengers returning, can leave Rockaway at any hour, and as late as 5½ o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!—BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Rockaway, every SUNDAY, at 8:45 and 9:45 A. M. Stages, on the arrival of the cars at Jamaica, will be in readiness to take passengers and baggage direct to Rockaway. Through fare from South Ferry to Rockaway 60 cents. Returning, stages will leave every hour, and connect at Jamaica with the cars for South Ferry, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 138 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.
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MONDAY NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
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A LITTLE GIRL OF 13 YEARS IS anxious to place herself in a family where she can obtain food and clothing; is willing to help in anything she can do; no wages. Call, or address No. 32 Varick-st.

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A COUNTRY SERVANT, WITH GOOD references, wishes a situation; understands cooking, baking, butter-making and washing and ironing thoroughly; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

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EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A THORough business man, who has lost all, and will now devote his entire time to the interest of a party wishing a man reliable in every particular. He will go to Europe, South America, California, or to any part of the world, or engage in any business that will pay liberally. The most unexceptionable City references, by addressing H. H. DAVISON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $20, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $3 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

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The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

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A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.

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NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms, $160 per year. For particulars, inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

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AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

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AS TUTOR.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROfessor of the French language in one of the first institutions of this City, and who can furnish the highest references, wishes to occupy the vacation as tutor in a private family or in a tour through Canada as tutor of a few youths. The attention of parents is called to the advantages of such a trip, both for practice of the language and health of the pupils. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—A WELL QUALified principal (with satisfactory testimonials) is wanted for a long-established academy. Connected with the institution is a boarding-house for pupils, of which the principal will be expected to take charge. Address Trustees of Academy, Kinderhook, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY EXPRESS.

SEAT OF WAR,
FORTRESS MONROE, &c.
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, BALTIMORE, ANNAPOLIS, &c.

We have United States Government permission to carry packages of goods and money to above-mentioned places.

Freight or packages to SOLDIERS should be prepaid, as we charge only half the regular rates.

Our GREAT EASTERN and PHILADELPHIA EXPRESSES sent as formerly.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry,
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—AN EXCELLENT fire-proof safe, made by one of the best City makers, powder-proof lock, extra thick walls, handsomely fitted interiorly. It will be sold for cash, at about half the cost. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock daily.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

that the rebels had taken a powerful tug-boat, covered her with railroad iron, and put her machinery below the water line. They had also built a new boat completely of iron, very sharp, with a sharp point below the water line, and intended to run down United States vessels. She was to be commanded by Capt. SEWARD PORTER, formerly of Portland, Me.

FROM THE GULF FLEET.

WHAT THE NIAGARA IS ABOUT—THE CAPTAIN OF H. B. M. SHIP JASON THINKS THE BLOCKADE EFFECTUAL—BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES—THE LOUISIANIANS BUILDING A FLOATING BATTERY TO TAKE THE BROOKLYN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, Fla.,
Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

We have had a lively time here during the past three days. The *Mississippi* arrived on Sunday morning, and yesterday the *Vanderbilt*, with Col. BILLY WILSON's Zouaves on board, came in and anchored about 8 A. M., nine days from New-York. She is also deeply laden with ammunition, ten 10-inch Columbiads, and two rifled cannon.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, the *Illinois* arrived, ten days from Portsmouth, N. H., having on board thirty more 10-inch Columbiads and about 400 tons shot, shell, &c. Her British Majesty's sloop-of-war *Jason* also arrived in the evening, from the westward, and on entering the port, saluted the Flag-Officer with fifteen guns, which was promptly returned by his flag-ship, gun for gun. This vessel has been visiting the mouths of the Mississippi, Galveston, Mobile and other places along our coast. When the captain of her was asked the question, "Do you think the blockade effectual?" answered, "Yes, I do, for I was boarded by your officers wherever I went. You are certainly doing the business very well."

WILSON's Zouaves are spoiling for a fight. On the passage down, they did have several going on in different parts of the ship at the same time. So soon as they are put under strict military discipline by Col. BROWN, I will not be astonished to hear of a few becoming insubordinate, tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. But they are just the men for this place.

Capt. BARRY's famous Flying Artillery are ordered to Virginia. They will leave in the first vessel. The Zouaves go into camp to-day, and the vessels are now being discharged of their cargoes.

The steamer *Salvor*, of Tampa, arrived at 9 A. M., to-day, with a few regular troops and some field-pieces on board. We now have six American steamers here, one Englishman, and a store-ship. The rebels are still quiet. This is the day fixed for them to commence operations.

"SIONARA."

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

The transport steamer *Cahawba* arrived yesterday morning, with mules, cattle, guns, &c., for the Army. On the 26th the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, arrived from Berwick Bay, where she had been blockading, but with very little effect, as the water is so shoal she cannot get within seven miles. She brought with her a New-Jerseyman, who escaped and floated down the river from New-Orleans in a "gum-tree canoe." This man, who is very intelligent, reports six steamers fitting out for the purpose of breaking up the blockade; but the most important, and somewhat alarming, news he brings us, is that they are fitting up a floating battery, covered and completely arched over with heavy iron bars, very sharp, and having attached to her bow, underneath the water, a long iron shaft, tapering to a point, so that so soon as she strikes, the ship will be so much damaged as to fill with water and sink immediately. He says they expect to gain a speed, with the current, of twelve or fifteen knots, and that a reward of $100,000 is offered if the parties succeed in destroying both the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. He was compelled to work upon the craft up to the time he made his escape. Four weeks from the 25th of this month is the time calculated for this iron arrangement to be in readiness. Should the rebels accomplish their object by running into one of our men-of-war, their boat must evidently stick fast, and not one of them will be left to tell the tale, unless the six steamers are also present to worry us, by making a quick dash and board.

The Flag-ship *Mississippi* is now here, and as soon as the *Colorado* arrives, this ship will proceed to Key West for coal and water, and then go to the Mississippi River; but we draw too much water, and cannot get close enough to do much good. As I said before, this ship should be in the Chesapeake Bay, and this is the opinion of every officer on board, from the Captain down. Her splendid 11-inch battery, of twelve guns, whilst doing blockade duty in the shallow water along this coast, is made perfectly useless. It would be effective here bombarding McRae, and one or two sand batteries at the right of it—but now, os there is no prospect of an attack until next Fall, unless we should commence it, the ship would be comparatively idle, should she remain here all the time. We are not prepared to commence the engagement, as there are not enough of troops here to hold the place should we succeed in taking it.

Col. BILLY WILSON's boys are now in camp, and behave very well, although spoiling for a fight. Capt. HARTSOFF, Assistant Adjutant-General to Col. BROWN, takes the regiment in hand to drill and discipline them.

The steamer *Massachusetts* was met off the mouth of the Mississippi with six prize schooners in tow—one of them with 600 barrels of flour on board. A schooner with two howitzers mounted in her, and filled with bricks, was captured by the *South Carolina* and sent to New-York.

The transport *Cahawba* will sail for New-York in a day or two, with Capt. BARRY's Flying Artillery on board. Capt. CLITZ and Major HUNT, with a company of regulars, go to-morrow morning in the *Illinois*. CLITZ and BARRY are promoted to Majors, and go home to join some of the new regiments. We received lots of papers and letters by the *Cahawba*. Let our good friends still remember us in this distant hole of Florida.

Impress upon the Government to send some half dozen or more light draft gun-boats to the Gulf. We are much in want of them, and cannot much longer get along without them. Still address all letters to this point. "SIONARA."

THE R. R. CUYLER AT TAMPA BAY—MOSQUITOES—SITUATION OF TAMPA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER,
OFF TAMPA BAY, Fla., Monday, June 3, 1861.

I propose occasionally to keep you informed as to the movements of our good ship, hoping that information thus conveyed may be agreeable to the many friends of the officers and men on board. We left New-York on the 5th of June, and arrived at Key West on the 11th. We had a rough passage around, but the ship proved herself entirely capable of carrying her battery, and in every way proved herself able to maintain her good reputation. We remained at Key West nine days, coaling and watering ship, and then proceeded to our station to blockade Tampa Bay. I am of the opinion, however, that our ship is in the wrong place, but I presume it does not become me to criticise the "powers that be." She draws too much water to approach near the shore, and there is not sufficient trade here to justify such an expenditure upon the part of the Government. The *Cuyler* is admirably adapted for transport duty. Her engines are powerful and she has great depth of hold. A small schooner, with half a dozen men and a howitzer, is quite sufficient for Tampa Bay. We are, fortunately, in a good position for the sea breeze, and far enough from the land to be rid of those pests of the Gulf, musquitoes. The subject of mosquitoes is a tender and sensitive one for us here. We have passed through the terrible ordeal and were found wanting. We gracefully acknowledge the corn, mosquitoes used us up. At Key West innumerable myriads of famished rascals, each with a wrought-iron proboscis, paid us the compliment of a call, and remained with us very sociably, and upon the most intimate terms, for about four days. They were days of indescribable misery, nights of inexpressible agony. Do you suppose they resemble a civilized, christianized mosquito. As I heard the First-Lieutenant remark, they partake of the barbarism of the peculiar institution by which they are surrounded. Do you entertain the remotest conception that they regard clothes or boots, or any reasonable impediment? They light upon you like a royal Bengal tiger, and drive that iron snout through anything. I tried to sleep in an India-rubber coat and high-top boots, and nearly dissolved myself by the experiment. Our faces and hands were one huge musquito bite, unable to feel the sensation of a scratch. Go to bed in your state-room, take a candle under your mosquito-bar, and carefully annihilate every stray rascal you can catch inside. The effort will almost exhaust you. Now lie down, fan yourself a moment, you feel safe, you will no doubt sleep very sweetly, while swarms of hungry vagabonds are howling and screaming outside for your blood. You gently doze, but soon you imagine that a buz is nearer to you than it ought to be. Another moment and all feeling of security is gone. He has pounced upon you with the ferocity of a bloodhound. Your fortress has been stormed, a breach has been made in the walls, the enemy are pouring in, you may as well give in, for if you lie still you are done for. Thank Heaven, the sea breeze was too much for them, and we are now beyond their reach.

We found the *Mississippi*, with Com. MERVINE, the *Crusader* and the *Mohawk*, at Key West. The Commodore is a most efficient officer, and firm in his determination to do his duty, in blockading every available port on this coast. He has issued a proclamation to the squadron, which I would be glad to send you. It abounds in pure patriotism, and has the ring of the true metal.

The *Mississippi* sailed on the 20th for a cruise on the coast. The *Mohawk*, Capt. STRONG, sailed on the 21st for St. Marks, where she is stationed, and we left on the 22d for this interesting settlement. We are anchored about eight miles from the entrance, with fires banked, ready at a moment's notice for anything that may turn up. Tampa is about forty miles up the bay. It is said to be a straggling town, of not any particular number of inhabitants. It was during the Indian war the head-quarters for the troops in this vicinity, while the Indians infested these worthless swamps. Government has a number of storehouses there now. We are going up there to see what is to be seen. Make a note of that. What a miserable, God-forsaken hole, this portion of Florida is! If it were not for the principle of the thing, I should vote unconditional separation. Land of cadaverous inhabitants, land of mosquitos and swamps—I should have been glad to have had you secede, but now you shall not. We will retain you as a contrast. Think of the audacity of this little thing declaring herself free and independent. She cost the Government originally seven millions of dollars. About ten millions more have been expended in lighting and fortifying her coasts, and in driving the Indians from her worthless swamps. Some of the bravest and best blood of the land was shed to protect her inhabitants. She finds the Union oppressive, and is now loose. Beware, Northern hirelings! beware of Florida's vengeance! She has almost as many white inhabitants as Brooklyn, and they are terrible fellows.

We left New-York with a green crew—only five men had ever before been on board of a man-of-war. They were immediately taken in hand, put through a severe course of drill, and we now feel ourselves quite able to do our duty under almost any circumstances. We hope to give you a good account of the *Cuyler*, if we ever have an opportunity. Most of the officers of the ship are volunteers. The Surgeon, WM. ARGYLE WATSON, is from Newport, R. I. He left a very lucrative practice in New-York for the purpose of serving his country. He is a most excellent gentleman and a skillful physician.

This is a dreary place to spend the long, hot Summer—almost beyond the reach of news and mails. We hope, however, occasionally to be able to communicate with Key West, by means of these little fishing smacks. We would be glad to know if JEFFERSON, and his friend WIGFALL, are in Washington, and if TOOMBS has yet called his roll on Bunker Hill. We think not, however. How long we are to remain here depends entirely upon circumstances. All we can do is to do our duty and endeavor to keep cool. If anything turns up I will write again. G.

4 P. M., 25th.

P. S.—I see the extract you have made from the Mobile paper is in every particular correct; but it does not state why the *General Miramon* was allowed to enter the port. This I wrote you before. The Captain of the English man-of-war is much mortified about it, and says the commander of the *Miramon* has acted most shamefully. The *Miramon*, I suppose, by this time is in New-Orleans, having gone up through the inner passage. Col. BROWN and staff visited the *Niagara*, to-day, and received a salute of thirteen guns.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

NO FORWARD MOVEMENT—CAUSE OF THE APPARENT INACTIVITY—STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

I am sorry to have to inform you that the forward movement contemplated yesterday did not take place, and, what is worse, from present indications this large force is to be kept idle here, as at Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, for some time; I think the remainder of this week. There is something very unaccountable in the course pursued with this army, and if the design was to dispirit the men and to waste the time until the term of the three months' men expires, no better plan could have been adopted, than that chosen.

Every now and then there is an assumption of great activity; reinforcements to large amounts are called from Washington, or diverted from other places, and a show of vigorous measures made. But no sooner do the troops arrive than all this ceases; difficulties are discovered or made, and the force kept inactive. So it was in Chambersburgh until the enemy had evacuated Harper's Ferry; so it was at Hagerstown and Williamsport, after the army first crossed the river, and so, I regret to say, it appears it will be here.

The fact is this Army is entirely too large for any useful purpose in this quarter. There is no enemy that requires anything like the present force, and its movements are actually embarrassed by its size. The force originally here, about 15,000 men, was ample for active service, and quite as large as the means of transportion and subsistence would warrant. It is reported one cause of the present delay is the want of transportation and subsistence for this largely increased force. The country cannot be depended upon for either, and as confiscation is not allowed, the only alternative is to await a supply of wagons and provisions to carry along.

In addition to the original force which came here from Williamsport, an account of which you have, there has arrived within two days the following troops: The First Pennsylvania Regiment, from Frederick, about 800; Col. STONE's column, composed of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, the Ninth New-York, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Company of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, in all about 2,500 men; the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth, Fifth and Twelfth New-York Regiments, (the two latter arrived this morning,) about 3,000 men, making in all over 6,000 reinforcements within three days, and WALLACE's Regiment, from Cumberland, expected to join soon. In addition to which, we have received one large rifled gun to be added to DOUBLEDAY's battery, and the Rhode Island light battery, (rifled,) and another light battery of six guns (said to be rifled) on the way.

This brings this force up to about 23,000 men, and two more regiments from Wisconsin expected with three light batteries, and the heavy battery, in all 18 six-pounders, 2 twenty-four, and 1 thirty pounder, (the last rifled,) and an 8-inch howiter. Now it would seem to the unitiated that this force should not have been brought here if they could not be used. Forces like these are not to be treated as a miser treats his money—kept to be looked at—and if Gen. PATTERSON does not know what to do with them it is time that somebody was put in command that does.

The enemy are now reliably reported to have retreated from Bunker Hill, and to have taken up position about three miles this side of Winchester, where they are said to be strengthening themselves to receive our attack.

Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, has arrived here it is said, with special instructions from Gen. SCOTT. This may, as I trust it will, hurry up our movements.

THE PRIVATEER OFF NANTUCKET.

THE CAPTURES MADE BY HER—STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG MARY E. THOMPSOM.

From the Newport News, of Friday.

Brig *Mary E. Thompson*, of Searsport, HAVENER, from Bangor for Antigua, with a cargo of lumber, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. HAVENER has furnished our reporter with the following interesting and important intelligence:

Tuesday, 19th inst., lat. 39° 16′, lon. 67° 40′, (about 200 miles S. E. from Newport,) was brought to by a privateer, which came alongside. They boarded him and commenced ransacking the vessel, taking from her everything that suited their fancy, such as her only boat, oars, spars, rigging, &c., and after putting on board four prisoners, previously taken from other vessels, released her, they having no use for the vessel or cargo, and would not burn her for reasons which will hereafter be stated. The privateer was alongside the *Mary E. Thompson* about three hours.

The privateer proved to be the full-rigged brig *Argo*, of and from Charleston, S. C., about 200 tons burthen, with a crew of sixty men, armed to the teeth, each man apparently having side arms sufficient to arm half a dozen. The brig was armed with four broadside 12-pounders, one long 32-pounder on a pivot, 'midships. The guns Capt. HAVENER describes as old and apparently condemned pieces. The *Argo* is identical with the brig *Echo*, which was captured and carried into Charleston about two years since as a slaver, and about which there was so much stir at the time.

On Saturday, 6th, the *Argo* also captured brig *John Welch*, of Philadelphia, Capt. FIFIELD, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, manned her with a prize crew, and sent her off. The second mate and two of the crew of this vessel having, with others of the crew, been retained as prisoners, were put on board the *Mary E. Thompson*. The remainder of her crew are supposed to have been put on board another vessel, of which we shall speak below. The same day the *Argo* captured schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, from Boston for St. Jago, Cuba, manned her with a prize crew, and sent her to a Southern port. One of the crew of this vessel was put on board the *Mary E. Thompson*.

On the day previous (5th) the *Argo* captured brig *J. W. Warner*, SMITH, from New-York for Montevideo, with a general cargo, which they made the same disposition of as those previously named.

The *Argo* had also overhauled the ship *Mary Goodell*, of Searsport, from New-York for Montevideo, which they boarded, ransacked from deck to keelson, taking from her water, provisions, stores, &c., and five of her crew, who either joined the pirates voluntarily or were pressed into the service. Their places are supposed to have been supplied by the remainder of the crew of the brig *John Welch*, mentioned above.

Capt. HAVENER says that the manner of proceeding of the pirates in making prizes, is to inviegle them into their meshes by hoisting false colors. They first hoist a French or Dutch flag, and evince a desire to communicate. If this fails to attract, they next display a signal of distress, and when sufficiently near "show their teeth," and take possession.

Capt. HAVENER learned from one of the crew of the *Argo*, who said he was pressed into the service, that on leaving port they had orders to destroy such vessels as it would not be an object to retain, and such were the ship and brig released as above mentioned. The reason why this was not carried out in these instances, was, that with their own crew weakened in manning prizes previously taken, it was feared that the accumulation of prisoners would endanger their own capture by them and that of the vessel. The release of the vessel was the cause of much dissatisfaction among the pirate crew.

The *Mary Goodell* would not answer their purpose, for the reason that she was too heavy draught of water to take into a Southern port, and the cargo of the *Mary E. Thompson* they had no use for.

The discipline of the pirate crew is said to be just nothing at all. When they boarded the *Mary E. Thompson*, they were two-thirds of them drunk, and cut and slashed around among the sails and rigging with their knives and sabres *ad libitum*. They act without any sort of concert, each stealing all he can lay his hands upon, apparently on his "own hook."

The crew of the *Argo* state that she left Charleston either one week or a fortnight ago last Saturday, Capt. HAVENER cannot recollect which. She was towed out over the bar by a steamer, after which she set her sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading squadron. This is their statement, which, if true, does not leave a very exalted impression of the efficiency of the blockade. We doubt its being true, however, in all its particulars.

The man above named, informed Capt. HAVENER further, that another privateer, a fast sailing top-sail schooner, was fitted out in Beaufort, N. C., where there was no blockade, and would proceed to sea immediately. There are also two others in Charleston ready to come out, and three in Savannah.

Capt. HAVENER brought his vessel in here to procure a new boat and a supply of rigging in the place of that stolen, and also to land his passengers.

SEARCH FOR THE JEFF. DAVIS PIRATE.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The revenue cutters *Morris* and *Caleb Cushing* sailed from here last night in search of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

The frigate *Vincennes* sailed this morning also with orders to look out for the privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

SAILING OF WAR VESSELS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13—P. M.

The *Vincennes* will cruise off Nantucket for a week, and if the privateer *Jeff. Davis* is not overhauled by that time, will return to the Navy-yard.

The *Cumberland*, from Fortress Monroe, was reported below this evening.

The *Marion* sailed from Portsmouth yesterday, and the *Dale* will sail to-morrow or Monday, both for the South.

FROM THE GARRISON AT FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, Thursday, June 27.

On behalf of the officers and men in garrison at this post, I desire to return sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association, the publishers of the different papers of New-York City, and to such persons as have kindly sent papers, periodicals, and other reading matter, here. Situated as we are, with irregular steam communication with home, in the face of an enemy who is in daily telegraphic communication with the seat of war, such favors are most welcome.

(Signed) G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Army.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamer *Locust Point*, Capt. FRENCH, lying at the foot of Robinson-street, has been chartered by Government, and is now loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Potomska*, that arrived yesterday morning from Portland, brings 20 ambulances for the Government.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, July 13.

The Sixth Maine Regiment, Col. KNOWLES, leaves Portland Wednesday morning, and will arrive in New-York Thursday morning *en route* to Washington.

MERRIMAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 13.

JOHN MERRIMAN was to-day released from custody at Fort McHenry, on $40,000 bail.

It is reported here to-night that Gov. HICKS has been shot at Cambridge. The report, however, can be traced to no reliable source.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA LOAN.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The $1,000,000 State loan for war purposes, received bids to the amount of $1,800,000, at from par to 6 per cent. No bids were accepted under 1½ per cent.

PROVISIONS FOR THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 13.

The *Journal* has a letter saying that the trains on the Nashville Railroad have been busy transporting soldiers from Camp Cheatham to East Tennessee. It is thought a sudden eruption of the soldiers will find East Tennessee unprepared.

The *Journal* says, that recruiting for the Southern Confederacy is going on in all the counties immediately surrounding Frankfort.

The *Journal* has also a letter saying that trains and wagons, heavily provided with provisions, pass Bowling Green daily, coming all the way from Louisville. The Surveyor of the Port at New-Albany says that the blockade has not been raised there, and that the restriction on flour and grain is in part removed.

THE FRENCH WAR-STEAMER CATINET.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 13.

The French war-steamer *Catinet*, with Admiral RENAUD on board, arrived at Halifax on the 6th of July, and awaits the arrival there of five or six other French men-of-war, which are shortly expected, when the fleet will depart together for Southern waters.

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

ARRIVAL, RECEPTION AND DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT—DESCRIPTION AND LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.

The Seventh Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers enlisted for the war arrived early yesterday morning, in the steamer *Commodore*, and a large portion of the baggage came on the *Commonwealth*. As they only struck tents at Taunton at 11 A. M. of Friday, and came *viâ* Groton, their early arrival caught the Massachusetts Reception Committee napping. The news soon spread, however, and at 7½ o'clock the Committee of Arrangements met at the Astor, and proceeded thence to the steamer, moored at Pier No. 18. The Committee set forth eloquently their happiness at meeting the soldiers, and pictured in glowing terms the princely preparations that had been made to receive the regiment, breakfast the men at the Park Barracks, and *dejeuner* the officers at the Astor. Col. COUCH was, however, inexorable; and, in spite of the smoking breakfast, and Mr. WARREN's contemplated oration, absolutely refused to allow his men to land, or to dine at the Park Barracks, or to partake of the Astor House comestibles, or to hear the oration. He was desirous of departing immediately, and meant to transfer his men forthwith. The Committee therefore acceded, with as good a grace as possible under the circumstances. There was, however, a breakfast served for the men on board the *Kill Von Kull*, which boat conveyed men, baggage, and horses to Elizabethport, *en route* for Harrisburgh.

The regiment presented a fine appearance. The uniform of the Fall River companies is gray woolen cloth pants and blouse, trimmed with red. The other companies are clad in the conventional State gray. All have drab felt hats. They are armed with Enfield rifles of 1861, with the old style bayonet. They have fifteen wagon loads of baggage and two ambulances. Ten of the wagons are for the use of the medical department. Altogether there are 80 horses belonging to the regiment. The band, numbering 26 pieces, will join the command in a few days. The drum corps, consists of ten, under Drum-Major SHEEHAN.

The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Darius N. Couch, of Taunton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chester W. Greene, of Fall River; Major, David E. Holman, of Attleboro'; Adjutant, Othomiel Gilmore, of Raynham; Quartermaster, Daniel Edton, Jr., of Dighton; Surgeon, S. Atherton Holman, of Taunton; Assistant Surgeon, Z. Boylston Adams, of Boston. Company A, of Fall River—Captain, David Dyer; First Lieutenant, Jesse Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Nye. Company B, of Fall River—Captain, John Cushing; First Lieutenant, Jesse N. Bullock; Second Lieutenant, George W. Gifford. Company C, of Raynham—Captain, Charles F. Robinson; First Lieutenant, Edgar Robinson; Second Lieutenant, George F. Holman. Company D, of Taunton—Captain, Joseph B. Leonard; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Stall; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hall. Company E, of Boston—Captain, Horace Fox; First Lieutenant, Hiram A. Oakman; Second Lieutenant, Wm. W. Carsley. Company F, of Taunton—Captain, Zeba F. Bliss; First Lieutenant, James M. Lincoln; Second Lieutenant, James R. Mathewson. Company G, of Mansfield—Captain, John R. Whitcomb; First Lieutenant, John W. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. White. Company H, of Easton—Captain, Ward L. Foster; First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Lothrop; Second Lieutenant, Munroe F. Williams. Company I, of Attleboro'—Captain, John F. Ashley; First Lieutenant, Wm. M. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Des Jardines. Company K, of Abington—Captain, Franklin P. Harlow; First Lieutenant, George W. Reed; Second Lieutenant, Abijah L. Mather.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The seven New-York companies of this regiment will be mustered into the United States service on Tuesday morning, by Capt. HAYMAN, of the Seventh United States Infantry. Col. MCREYNOLDS returned from Washington on Friday, with the requisite authority for obtaining uniforms and arms, and also with his commission as Colonel of the regiment, he having been sworn into service while in that city. Government has concluded to purchase the horses for this regiment, and contractors are now sending them to Washington as fast as they can be purchased. The regiment will be mounted as soon as they arrive in that city. This regiment of cavalry—the only one accepted from this State—comprises many men who have been in active service, and is commanded by an experienced officer, whose services in the Mexican war are duly recorded in the War Department. It was at the special request of Gen. SCOTT that Col. MCREYNOLDS was appointed to the command. Seven of the twelve companies of the regiment have been raised in this City, and as they are officered by experienced military men, New-York will expect much from them. A more respectable-looking body of men than have enrolled their names in the Lincoln Cavalry have not left this City. During the weary weeks of delay they have devoted themselves attentively to drill, and are not only well posted in company evolutions, but have become quite expert with the sabre. After being mustered into service, they will go into camp near the City to await their arms and uniforms. The three Pennsylvania and two Ohio companies have already been mustered in and are in camp. The entire regiment will, by order of the War Department, be in Washington within ten days. A few active, experienced horsemen will be received, also two or three buglers, wagoners and blacksmiths, on applying at DISBROW's Riding Academy, or at No. 648 Broadway.

THE POLISH LEGION—CARD FROM COL. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on the undersigned, as well as my countrymen who are now serving in the United States Army, to give this a place in your journal. Some of the daily newspapers notice in their columns that "Col. JULIAN ALLEN's Polish Legion was a failure." It may be nearly so called, as far as a Polish regiment is concerned; but as for the members of the so-called Polish Legion, every one have been attached to the Thirty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers; and I also now have to offer to the General Government, nearly 800 men, to serve for the war, for which purpose I intend visiting Washington in a few days.

In addition, I will have a battery of BISHOP's patent breach-loading guns. Very respectfully yours,

JULIAN ALLEN.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

The officers of this regiment will meet every night this week, at the head-quarters, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, for the purpose of drilling and receiving recruits.

TRIAL OF WIARDS' STEEL RIFLED CANNON, DESIGNED FOR THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Early in his effort to organize his Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES made arrangements to arm it with the most efficient artillery. To this end he decided to adopt the plans and proposals of NORMAN WIARDS, of this City, for furnishing three batteries of steel rifled guns—two of them to consist of six guns each—to carry six-pound Hotchkiss shot and shells, and to have a calibre of 2 6.10 inches, and one to consist of six guns, to carry 12-pound Hotchkiss shot and shells, and to have a calibre of 3 67.100 inches. The first of these guns was completed and tested at Fort Richmond, near Camp Scott, on the 3d inst., it having been taken to Camp Scott to be used in firing the National salute on the Fourth. The following report will show the result of the trial. This gun was yesterday taken to Washington by Adam's Express, at the request of the Ordnance Board, and the remainder of the first battery will be completed in about ten days. The gun was dismounted, and placed on a trial-carriage, and, *immediately after being rifled, was fired eleven times at a canvas target.* The target was placed 1,433 yards from the gun, and was 20 feet square. Three of the shots were used to adjust the sights and range; eight struck the target, one hitting the bull's-eye, and three passing successively within eight inches of each other. With a single exception, the shots passed on from 300 to 500 yards beyond the target before making their first graze, one falling short. The gun was elevated but 2° 38′, and the time of flight averaged 3⅜ seconds to the target. One shot was fired into the compact beach sand, at an inclination of 20°, distance twelve yards, penetration four feet. Another was fired for ricochetting on the water; the first graze was estimated to be 500 yards, with four rebounds; the weight of charge was eight ounces, of Hotchkiss projectile six pounds. The gun was then remounted on its own carriage, and three shots were fired, with charges of fourteen ounces, from an elevation of 36°; time of flight of the first was 28½ seconds, the next, 29 seconds, and the last, 31½ seconds. During the trial, a common United States bronzed rifled 6-pounder was placed on the same trial-carriage at an elevation of 4½°. The comparative results of the firing were as follows: Time of flight to the target from this gun, six seconds, weight of charge, 19 ounces, of Hotchkiss shot and shell, 12 pounds; recoil of gun, 9 feet; weight of gun, 900 pounds. The steel gun weighed 700 pounds, recoiled but 30 inches, gave nearly double initial velocity with but two-fifths the weight of charge and one-half the weight of shot, with a difference of 2⅜ seconds in its favor in the time of flight in passing over a distance of 1,433 yards. The rifling in both guns was the gain twist giving one revolution in 12 feet in the bronze, and one in 9 feet in the steel gun, with a very decided advantage in accuracy on the part of the latter.

THE DANIEL DREW AFFRAY.

Lieut. DONOHUE, and three privates of Col. INNESS' Regiment (Thirty-sixth) New-York State Volunteers, took passage at Newburgh on Friday afternoon, for New-York, intending to join their comrades at Riker's Island. The soldiers were either penniless, or did not choose to pay their fare when the clerk made the circuit of the boat, and the Captain and his assistants assaulted them, and put them ashore at West Point. We follow the affidavit which was made before Justice KELLY, on Saturday afternoon: "Deponent, WILLIAM EATON, and TIMOTHY KINNEY, TIMOTHY DONOHUE and ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, went on board the steamboat *Daniel Drew*, at Newburgh; the clerk of the boat came up while so on board, and asked Lieut. DONOHUE if he would pay our passage to New-York; he replied that he would; a few moments afterward he came back again and asked the same question, and DONOHUE pulled out some money and said, "You are not afraid of my money, are you?" The clerk then replied that he would not take his word; then Capt. ELMENDORFF came with a club and said they were going to put us ashore at Cornwall, the next landing; one of the deck hands told us to go aft and see the captain; Mr. DONOHUE went aft and shortly afterward returned; subsequently Capt. ELMENDORFF came up toward us with some of the crew and said they would put us ashore. Trouble ensued, and the captain and clerk drew handspikes and commenced striking MCMULLEN on the head, so that he became insensible, and in the melée which followed, DONOHUE was seriously injured; GILCHRIST was hurt about the head, and KINNEY about the breast." Deponent (Officer MCMULLEN) thereupon went ashore at West Point, where Lieut. DONOHUE lies in a critical state. The various affidavits agree on the main question of assault, which is not denied. Capt. ELMENDORFF was required to give bail in $500 on the first complaint, and $300 each on three others. The clerk is in charge of an officer, and has gone to Newburgh. CHARLES A. MAY, Esq., is counsel for Capt. ELMENDORFF.

THE STATE QUOTA COMPLETE.

The Thirty-sixth, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third Regiments, which departed during the latter part of the week, completed the number of men required by the President's requisition upon the Governor of New-York.

RIFLES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

It is stated that about 4,000 improved rifles are to be forwarded immediately to our soldiers. The three months' volunteers, we learn, are to be invited to enlist for three years.

COL. DURYEE'S REGIMENT.

Some seventy men were inspected and mustered in on Saturday, to join Col. DURYEE's Zouaves, now at Newport's News.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales moderate. Sales 6,000 bushels Kenosha Club at 78c.; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 73c., and 6,000 bushels Red Winter at 91c. CORN—Holders asking an advance 1c.; market quiet; sales 20,000 bushels at 32½c. WHISKY steady at 14c.; sales 50 bbls. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports to-day*—62,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR dull, at $4@$4 25 for Superfine. WHEAT dull, at $1 12@$1 13 for Red, and $1 15@$1 20 for White. CORN and WHISKY unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves	For	
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 6
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at……………………5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at……………………5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at……5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Mrs. Schmidt and child, John Vogt and family, Mrs. Denfental, Julius Ahlborn, New-York; Mrs. Goubault, England; Mr. and Mrs. Westerndarp, Hamburg; Mrs. Robert and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Haraschy and daughter, San Francisco; Miss Martha Assmann, Connecticut; Miss M. Bornhorst, S. Schiffman, Charles Schulze, Vincent Mayer, S. Guthemann, Mr. and Mrs. Schion, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern and infant, R. L. Kocu, Francis Hopp, Mr. Berlyn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hartknock, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gold and infant, Boston; Miss Anna Pape, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, Baltimore; Paul Greve, Oshkosh; J. Neustadter, F. Levy, California; S. Teis, John H. Hildebrandt, A. Marcus, H. Reiche, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Krieg, Gustav Reimann, Mrs. Andrade and infant, Carl Zoller, Mr. and Mrs. Schnabel and son, New-York; E. Eytenbenz, Detroit; L. E. Suydel, Utica; H. Hinch, Mexico; Moritz Heinemann, Chicago; C. Henzler, Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cuera, Spain; Ernst Bohne, Louisville; Charles Zchuppe, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Hagemann and child, California; Adam Seegmiller, Canada; Mrs. Kliffmuller, Alabama; Miss Lange, North Carolina; Dr. Enders, Providence; France Von Eu, St. Louis; J. M. Guenthermann, Washington, and others in the steerage. Total, 178.

JULY 13—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Waters, Mrs. J. P. Baragwautu, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Maria Butler, L. H. Allen, Samuel Morgan, Robert Brown, M. Heafs and lady, R. P. Saunders, Samuel M. Williams, Col. Hoffman, A. Jack and servant, Theodore Assinet, lady and infant, C. S. Calliotte, John Dean, J. S. C. Morris and lady, P. J. C. Gordon, lady and 2 children, John Foster, D. Gillespie, James Cady, E. A. Doll, A. Ribas, T. B. Bower, A. H. Nicolay, Timothy Woone, A. P. J. Powell, James Bannemann, Wm. Eberhardt and lady, Rev. Dr. Smith, Hugh Smith, Charles Uphan Shepard, Wm. Barry, lady and child, Mrs. Walsh, two children and infant, Robert Saunders and lady, E. Masseras, Mr. Broadoil, H. Thompson, wife and infant, Alex. Nicol, A. McEvoy, H. C. Lee, A. F. Johnson, George McFarland, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Mrs. John C. Fremont and family, O. L. Shafter and lady, Don Juan Robinson, Gen. Trias, M. Brown, Mrs. Stewart, B. Yager, C. A. Low, Capt. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., W. B. Duffield, lady and child, Geo. B. Hancock, Lieut. A. M. Randall, U. S. A., Daniel Gibb, mother and servant, J. M. Dryham, J. Butler, F. Board, George Stevens, Dr. G. K. Smith, A. M. Doual, Dr. Conway, Miss Conway, A. Mitcher and lady, W. W. Burditt, Lieut. J. N. Andrews, U. S. A., J. L. Bee, J. P. Whipple, U. S. N., G. S. Shyrock, M. Foster and lady, Miss Carola, A. Cheiera, S. Lee, S. Magan, and 255 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises…. 4 40 | Sun sets…. 7 31 | Moon sets….11 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 48 | Gov. Island.12 37 | Hell Gate…. 1 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK….SATURDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Washington, W. P. Williams.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Harry Bluff, Redmond, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Empress, Lecraw, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Admiral, Coxhead, Liverpool, Gillespie, Dean & Co.; Fairfield, Hull, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt; Narragansett, Brandt, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; New World, Chamberlin, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Bernard, Hubbard, Glasgow, Benner & Deake; St. Louis, Berry, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks H. Secor, Brooks, Marseilles, Thomas & Cornell; Otodini, (Br.,) Hill, Queenstown, Thos. Richardson & Co.; A. Garland, Aladdin, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Evening Star, Hilliard, Barbados, Bishop & Bros.

Brig J. R. Rhodes, Bunker, Fort Monroe; Lady of the Lake, Hill, Kingston, Middleton & Co.; Wappoo, Wilkinson, Cork and a market, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Norden, (Russ.,) Hocket, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ahler, Dill, Portland, Miller & Houghton; L. M. Arnold, Atkinson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Elsinore, ——, Bangor, Yates & Porterfield; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda.

Schooners J. Means, Wells, Boston, ——; D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Brandywine, Baker & Dayton; Agile, Condon, ——; Willie, Brown, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Telegraph, Corson, Cape May; Brontes, Powers, Gibralter, I. B. Gager; Nonpareil, Hall, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Ocean Wave, Flewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Tynemouth, (Br. screw, of London,) Booth, Liverpool June 16, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan. June 27, lat. 4 , lon. 34 34, passed ship Express, bound W. The T. has about 405 tons of cargo, and came to this port seeking freight.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 5th inst., with U. S. mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London June 6, and 34 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. and 57 passengers to E. E. Morgan. June 22, lat. 46 30, lon. 42, saw an iceberg. Same day, passed ships Amity, Stinson, from Havre for New-York, and Champion, Nichols, from Shields. On the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Mary B. Smith, Swallow and Monticello, with 8,000 fish. June 29, lat. 45 31, lon. 54 28, was in co. with ship F. B. Cutting, from Liverpool June 6. June 10, James Bell, a seaman, of Castletown, Ireland, jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens, and was drowned.

Ship Constantine, Macoduck, Leith May 9, with coal and iron to Cornelius Grinnell. June 15, lat. 44 56, lon. 48 40, saw 4 icebergs. On June 30, lat. 43 24, lon. 62 30, spoke and was boarded by fishing schr. John M. Chapman, of New-London, with 130 fish. The C. has had a continuation of westerly winds the entire passage; been 24 ds. W. of the Banks with light airs from the westward and thick fog. 10th inst., lat. 40 45, lon. 69 30, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool June 1, with mdse. and 196 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 25, at 11 P. M., lat. 45 14, lon. 49 27, picked up a boat containing captain, officers and crew (12 in number) of bark Ornen, of Drammen, Norway. The O. was from Montreal, bound to Bristol, Eng., and had been sunk 2 ds. previous by collision with an iceberg during a dense fog. June 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 50 38, saw two icebergs.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 286 passengers (all well) to John A. McGaw. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Saw several icebergs; crossed the Banks in lat. 46. June 25, off the Virgin Rocks, Grand Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Eathian, H. F. Bennington, Antelope, and Elizabeth—all well on board.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, Hamburg 49 ds., in ballast, and 271 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to J. Atkins & Co. June 13, lat. 46 6, lon. 36 20, spoke a Br. bark from St. Johns for Cork.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London 44 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, Sackville, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Vivid, (Br.,) Burgess, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. J. L. Carver, Rummell, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) Clare, Elethura 7 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcott, (of Camden,) Sweetland, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Vinalhaven 8 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook Fortification.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 10 ds., with lumber for Port Morris.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, Port Ewen, with coal for Bangor.

Schr. R. Brown, Jr., Whitmore, Dennis 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Mary, Dinsmore, Lubec 8 ds., with fish.

Schr. Hudson, Stocking, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. J. D. White, Harvey, Newport, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Chas. Henry, Hyrick, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Isabella, Baker, Falmouth 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Seneca, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop Southport, Coe, New-Haven 2 ds., molasses.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., with rain.

Below.

Ship Compromise, Zerega, Liverpool May 29.
Ship Champion, Nichols, Shields May 26.
Ship Amity, Stinson, Havre May 31.
Ship F. B. Cutting, Malony, Liverpool June 6.
Ship Kentuckian, from Havre.
Ship City of Mobile, from Liverpool.
Bark J. M. Hicks, from Liverpool.
[By pilot-boat Charles W. Marshall.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Hammonia, of and for Hamburg, and both passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The bark Reindeer, from Havana for Falmouth, Eng., has put in here with rudder sprung, and reports last evening saw a screw steamship near Fire Island, under sail only, probably in distress.

Spoken, &c.

* Jeverland—Oldg. bark, from New-Brunswick for London, June 15, lat. 45 05, lon. 53 7.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr., June 25, U. S. brig Bainbridge, Brashee, Boston; 30th, Am. bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, New-York; July 5, Eng. steamer Conway, Box, Carthagena.

Sailed—June 26, Eng. schr. Rachel, McLeod, Kingston, Jam.; 27th, Ham. brig Asia, Levers, Minatitlan, Mex.; 30th, Am. brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; July 1, Am. brig Crocus, Jackson, seeking; 2d, Am. brig Robert Bright, ——, seeking; Eng. brig Canondah, McDowell, London.

In port, July 5, barks Mary Lee, of New-York, from Newcastle, Eng., with coals; arrived June 21; Golden Rule, for New-York, 10th inst.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.
Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.
TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.

The announcement that our immense stock would be reduced in price about fifty cents on the dollar, has given such universal satisfaction to the thousands that have thronged our store the past week, that we have determined to make a display of bargains on MONDAY, July 15, and during the week, which would be impossible to appreciate without examination.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, closing at 6c.
4,750 Straw Bonnets, closing at 18c., 25c., 37c.
5,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 4c., 5c.
4,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 8c., 10c.
9,600 yards Bonnet Ribbons, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 SPRAYS FLOWERS, CLOSING OUT AT ANY PRICE.
10,000 Worked Bands, closing at 4c., 6c., 8c.
5,600 Worked Bands, closing at 10c., 12c., 15c.
1,750 Needlework Sets, closing at 25c., 50c., 75c.
750 Worked Collars, closing at 6c.
3,450 Rich Needlework Collars, closing at 25c., 31c.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, CLOSING OUT AT 5 CENTS.
1,000 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 6c.
750 Silk Lace Vails, closing out at 12c.
Rich Pusher Lace Vails, closing at half price.
3,000 pairs ladies' Lisle Gloves, closing at 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,500 pairs ladies' Lisle Gauntlets, closing at 12c., 15c.
20,000 pairs Silk Mitts, closing at 10c., 12c., 20c.
3,500 PIECES RUFFLING, CLOSING OUT AT 28c. A PIECE.
Parasols closing at 50 cents.
Parasols closing at 75 cents.
Parasols closing at $1.
Spool Thread, 1c.; Needles, 3c.; Pins, 3c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen.
Milliners, merchants and others are invited to give the stock in the two stores a careful examination, as we are determined to close out our Spring and Summer goods, even at less than 50 cents on the dollar.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst. at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 416, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.
MARK BANKS.

FOUND—ON JULY 1, IN BROADWAY, A GOLD HUNTING WATCH and CHAIN. The owner can have the same by calling on Mr. P. T. BERRINGHAM, No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., proving property and paying expenses.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a trunk and contents lost or miscarried on the 1st inst. Said trunk was painted green, with C. M. in black letters on each end. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 5 London-terrace.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Prince and Marion sts., will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. The Pastor (D. V.) will preach.
HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, Pastor.
THOMAS HOWARD, JACOB BUTLER, } Elders.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.